

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

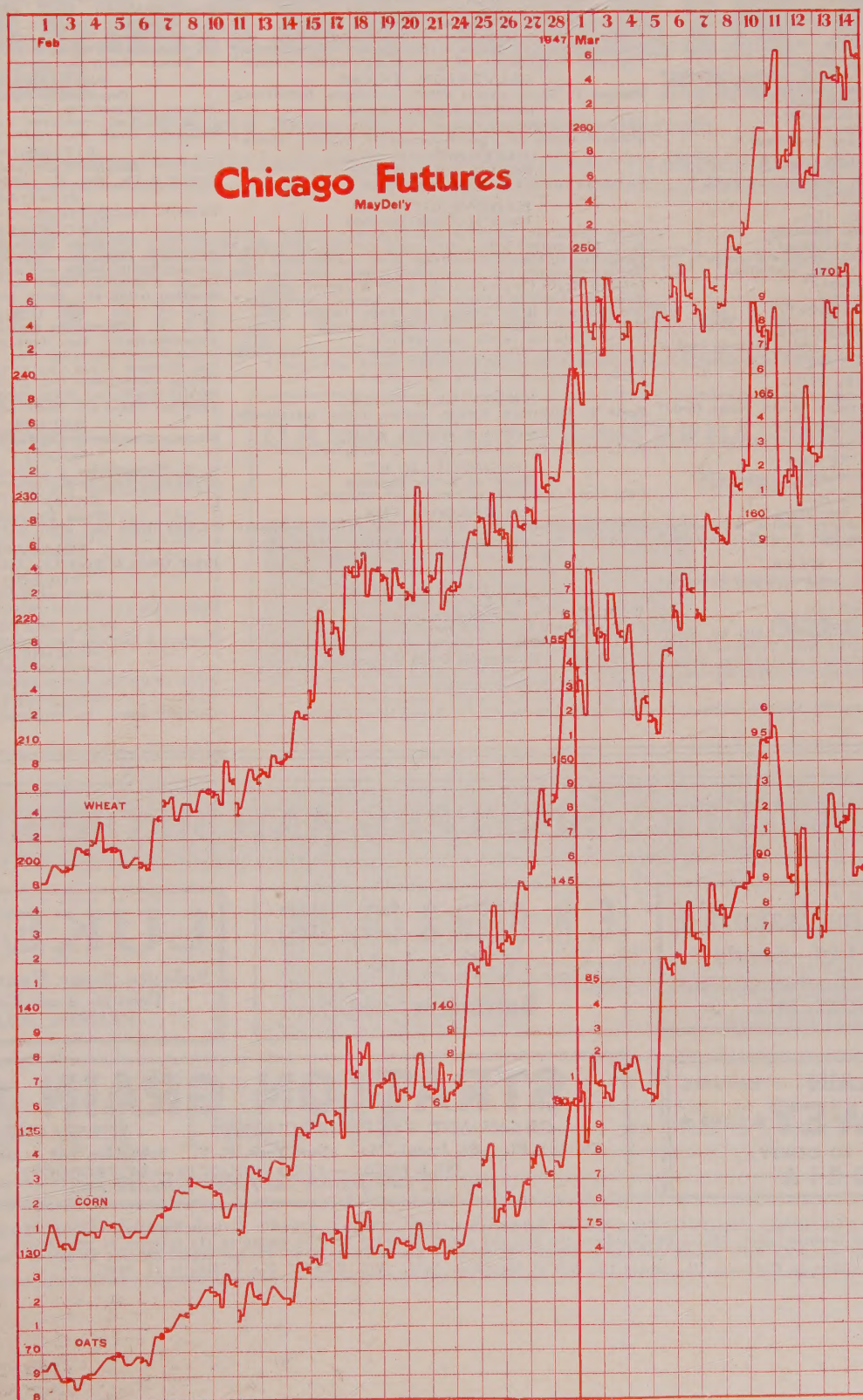
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. XCVIII No. 5

Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A., March 12, 1947

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year for 24 insertions.

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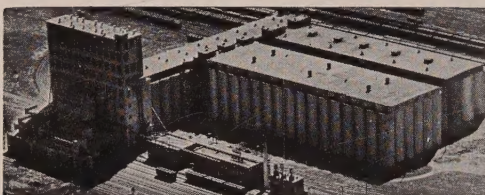
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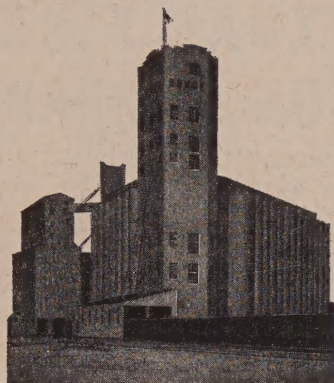
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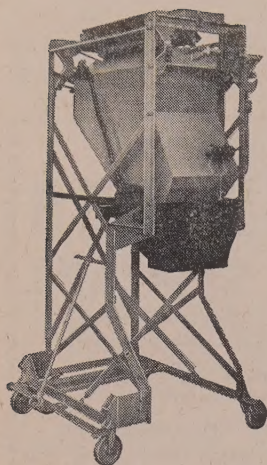
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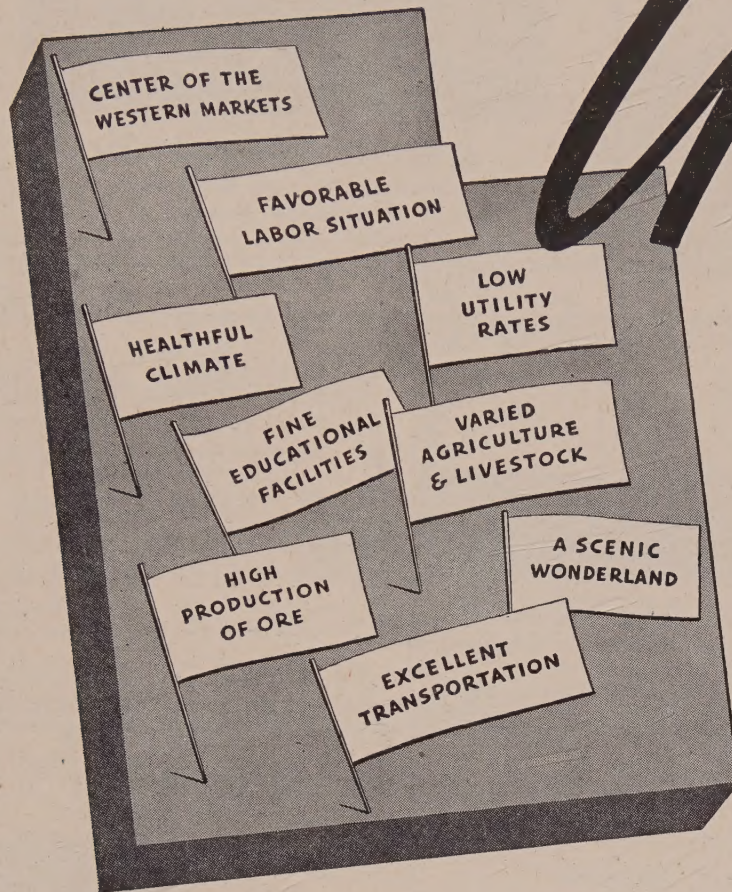
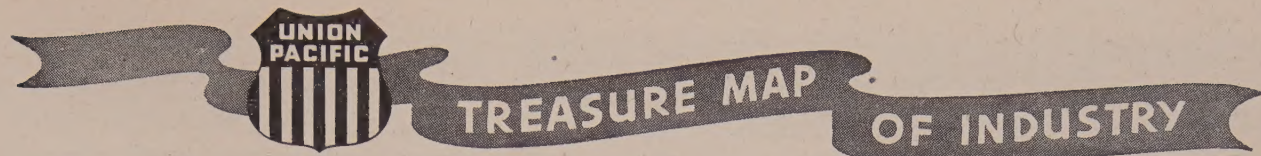
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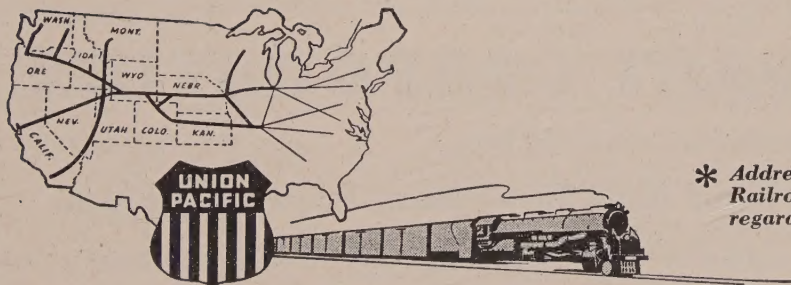
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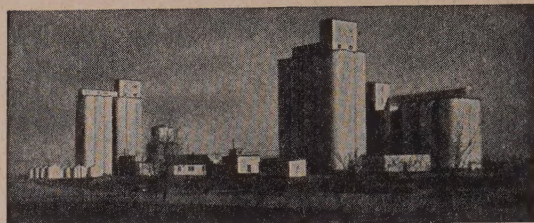
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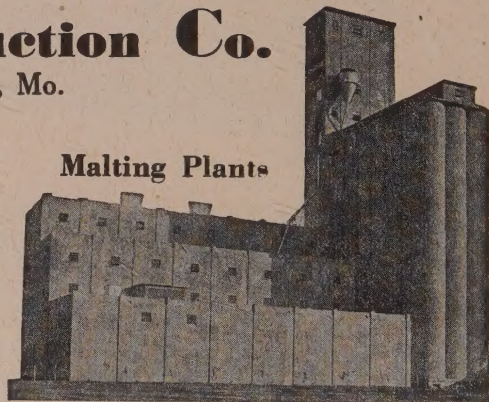
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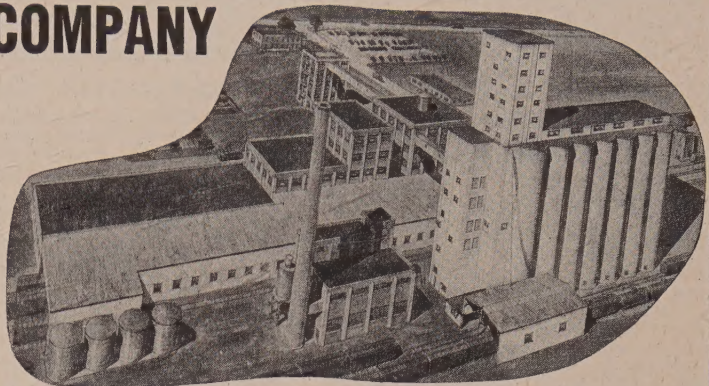
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RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
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—216 built prior to 1946—
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The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

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If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

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Construction Co.
Designers and Builders

Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
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Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE—LEASE or WILL SELL half interest in Grain Drier located at Burlington, Ill., on I. C. RR. siding. Write Clemens Halat, Rte. 4, Box 273, Elgin, Illinois.

FEED MILL—Coal Yard—Ohio. Sales \$700,000 yr. Same owner 49 yrs. 2 mills 10 miles, both fully equipped. Excel. con. Fine dairy, cattle center. Ample storage, fine bldgs. Settle estate, sell complete. \$115,000. The Apple Co., Brokers, Cleveland, Ohio.

FEED MILL—Coal Yard—Western N. Y. Sales over \$500,000 yr., same owner 25 yrs.; 2 mills 10 miles, both fully equip. Excel. cond. Warehouse 80x50; feed store, 9 rm. hse.; 2 acres, 6 trucks. Opp. partners. Retiring. Sell with property \$65,000. The Apple Co., Brokers, Cleveland, Ohio.

FLOUR AND FEED JOBBERS seeing the need to manufacture their own products, also GI's with knowledge of the milling and grain industry, if looking for a business to buy, will do well to look into this unusual business opportunity. Owner of controlling interest, who has been in business 26 yrs., desires to retire, will sell his interest, or if desired it might be arranged to sell the entire set-up. Will price at reasonable figure, a going business, established, its product meeting consumer acceptance over a large area, manufacturing and selling flour, mill and sweet feeds, poultry mash, dairy and swine rations, under a private label. Plant operates full time, is located in best grain producing section of Oklahoma, in town of 5,000 population, where there are fine schools, churches, soft water and a citizenship above par. Plant consists of real estate owned 200 ft. by 240 ft. main section, on paved street well located, served by both the Rock Island and Katy R.R.'s, each at only 30 yds. north and south, respectively, from office and truck scales, grain elevators located on each and served by the one, main office and scale. Warehouse space about 18,000 sq. ft. floor. A 50 bbl. well equipped flour mill and machinery on hand to increase capacity up to 200 bbls. if desired, natural gas powered. Also feed manufacturing machinery for grinding, mixing, sewing bags, etc., electrically operated by individual motors. Grain and seed cleaning and processing department made up with overhead bins a-plenty, three screen type cleaners, two Hart Carters, disk cleaner separator, one Sutton, Steele & Steele gravity type seed grader, this department also equipped with single roll stand and screens for cracking and sifting corn in manufacture of poultry scratch feeds. Set-up is government licensed and bonded storage, capacity licensed, 100,000 bu. Additional machinery ready set in, sack cleaning and repair outfit with new Singer Patcher and Darner, Draver master drive and four unit Draver feeders, Gump type (new). Merchandise deliveries made by company-owned trucks, the trucking equipment kept in good condition, two trucks practically new. This deal may be examined by appointment only, and if prospective buyer means business may have plenty of time to check all details from raw materials, on out to the consumer. Address 95E7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Elevator at Sanford, Kansas. This elevator will hold approximately 15,000 bushels and is in good condition. Wolf Milling Company, Ellinwood, Kansas.

FOR SALE—20,000 cribbed Elevator. Good condition. Ideally located on main line Milwaukee R. R., 35 miles southeast Sioux City. Excellent farming community for corn, oats, wheat and soybeans. Real opportunity. Paul T. Beardsley, Sloan, Iowa.

FOR SALE—12,000 bushel capacity all electric Elevator with new truck lift. 24 ft., 24 ton scale, 50 HP Hammermill, mixer, sheller, corn cracker, 2 grain cleaners, electric welder, other equipment. Located in eastern Indiana. Best farming community and factory territory. Address 95B5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

FEED MILL & ELEVATOR WANTED

WANTED—Elevator & Feed Mill. Prefer Northern Illinois or East Central Iowa. Address 95C15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

ALFALFA PLANT WANTED

WANTED—Will buy or lease two Alfalfa Dehydrating Plants. Write complete details. Post Office Box 2911 Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, California.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Ambitious second man for elevator and feed business. A chance to work into management. Must be honest and have good references. Age 25 to 35 years preferred. Farmers Grain Co., Marengo, Iowa.

WANTED—Man 25 to 40 years old who can establish hybrid corn agencies, buy alfalfa, clover, help in the production and sale of seed corn. A good chance for a young man who uses his head and has some push. Kelly Seed Co., San Jose, Illinois.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 95E3, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 95E4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-HP motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 95E5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 95E6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Monitor No. 10 Large Size Oats Clipper. Good condition, at special bargain price. Bryan Farm Products, Bryan, O.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill with 40 HP Motor and V-Belts also half-ton Blue Streak Mixer. Gillespie Co-op Farmers Elevator, Co., Gillespie, Illinois.

FOR SALE—One Century Electric A.C. Motor 2 HP. 3 phase 220-440 volts 60 cycles 1740 RPM. End thrust bearing. Used less than 100 Hrs. on Feed Mixer. W. W. Harbaugh Feed & Seed Co., Russell, Kansas.

MACHINES FOR SALE

TWO Howes Jr. Cereal Cutters with extra set cutter and bed knives. True Food Dehydrators, Inc., East Grand Forks, Minn.

FOR SALE—One No. 30 Blue Streak Hammer Mill with Magnetic Separator. One-ton Burton Mixer. Reagan Elvtr., R.F.D. 5, Frankfort, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 22 in. Robinson Attrition Mill with two fifteen horse power motor direct drive in good condition with blower and starter. Potter Elev. Co., Inc., Potter, Wis.

FOR SALE—1 Sprout Waldron 36" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill equipped with two 100 HP. motors, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, 1750 RPM. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 13-15 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.

FOR SALE—New French Soybean Expeller latest model. Delivery in May. Complete with five hi cooker dryer with motor and drive. Address 95D9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

FOR SALE—1 No. 2S Jay Bee Direct Connected to 30 HP 3 phase 220 volt, 3600 RPM. Complete with compensator, magnet and screens. This mill is in good condition. Tiro Feed Supply, Tiro, Ohio.

FOR SALE—1 Steinlite Moisture Tester. Completely reconditioned March, 1947, by factory; 1 No. 24 Western Pitless Sheller; 1 No. 33 Western Gyration Cleaner; all for \$500.00. Jasper County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n., Inc., Rensselaer, Ind. Phone 474.

FOR SALE—60 HP Vertical Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engine. Mechanical condition guaranteed. Now operating. Also New and Used Hammer Mills, Mixers, Wheat & Corn Crackers, Seed Grain Treaters, etc. Write H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

NEW or Rebuilt Motors all for 220/3/60. 7½ HP 1200 TEBB, 10 HP 1800 BBSP, 10 HP 3600 BB, 15 HP 1800, 20 HP TEBB 1800, 25 HP 1800 BB, Blue Streak Hammermill, No. 1 Western BB Mill Sheller, V pulleys, Elevator Legs. What Else Do You Need? Modern Elevator Supply Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Flour Mill Equipment complete from rollers to packers, with belting including one drive belt, 14 inches by 150 feet. Also one Fairbanks-Morse diesel engine, 80 HP. and one six ton platform scale. Open for inspection. Benson Market Co., Benson, Minn.

FOR SALE—A complete set of flour milling machinery to set up a 50 barrel flour mill. This machinery is in good working condition and includes a 10 ton Fairbanks-Morse air lift truck dump scale and a type Y Fairbanks-Morse 37½ HP oil burning engine. Address your inquiries to Northwest Grain Co., Rushville, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—Conveyors including Floor-to-Floor Conveyors, \$395.00; Bag and Box Pilers, \$530.00; 15 ton Truck Scales, \$450.00; 20 ton Truck Scales, \$510.00. Immediate delivery. Parts for all scales. Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview, Columbus, Ohio. Phone GA 5712-UN 2832 Evenings.

BATES
Grain Company
COARSE GRAIN
MERCHANDISERS & BROKERS
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—3 2948 B Clipper grain cleaners and graders—2 shoe, 4 screen, top and bottom air, rubber roll screen cleaners. \$500.00 each. 2—38 BDD Clipper grader, 2 shoe, 6 screen, top air, rubber roll screen cleaners. \$500.00 each. Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Company, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

FOR SALE—1—No. 4 Blue Streak Hammermill belt driven with cyclone and screens.

1—One ton Burton Mixer, with loading and bagging elevator.

1—One ton Burton Mixer, with loading and bagging elevator with 2 HP motor.

L. J. McMillin

525 Board of Trade Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—9 Double Stand of Rolls.

8—Pairs of Roll Chills.

2—No. 1 Buckleys with release levers.

2—Alsop Agitators.

3—Plansifters.

1—Automatic Scale.

1—8x5 Elevator.

Quite a Lot of Other Things. When In Need Write Me. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 South Second Street, Louisville 8, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—CAR LOADERS, Air Blast.

One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers; One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator; Boss Car Loader; Corn Cutter; Two-Twenty Inch Eureka Aspirators; One—24" Beall Aspirator; One—10"x30" Nordyke & Marmon Dbl. Roller Mill; Nine 15"x30" Crimping or Flaking Rolls, only; One—2000 bu. Howe Elevator Hopper Scale; One Roscoe Ajax Oat Huller.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery

1522 East High Street Jefferson City, Mo.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—Richardson Scales, Bag Closing Machines and other good MILL, FEED & ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery

1522 East High Street Jefferson City, Mo.

WANTED—Corn cutter and grader; vertical feed mixer, floor level with motor; California Pellet Mill; Clipper seed cleaner about size 69D; Truck Scale, standard make 10 to 15 ton capacity 10' x 18'. Glasgow Co-operative Ass'n., Glasgow, Missouri.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—5 HP TEFC Motors—6—800 amps. 220 volt entrance switches 400 amps. and 600 amps. entrance switches. Distribution panels both 220 volt and 440 volt, available from stock. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—One 50 HP Howell, totally enclosed, fan cooled electric motor, complete with starter and 2 sheaves 18 groove V belts, 1765 RPM 220-440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, frame 445. Motor in good shape but replaced with larger motor. Price \$800.00. Mid-West Mills, Abilene, Kansas.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.—B. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

CORN FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Dried yellow corn, immediate delivery, carload or truckload lots. Interlake Mill & Elevator, Browns Valley, Minn.

SEED STORE FIXTURES

FOR SALE—Seed Store Fixtures, Bins, Cabinets. Walkerbilt, Penn Yan, N. Y.

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

Grain & Feed Journals
For Sale Ad

SEEDS FOR SALE

PURDUE HYBRID POPCORN SEED \$28 cwt. Popping corn \$7.00. ATOMIC Co., Rock Port, Mo.

FOR SALE—1,000 bushels certified Iowa 4297 Corn.

Meis Seed and Feed

Le Mars, Iowa

FOR SALE—Certified U. S. 13 hybrid seed corn. Excellent quality. No order too small. Haudrich Hybrid Corn Co., 210 E. Washington St., Belleville, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Hybrid Seed Corn:—U. S. 13; Ohio C-92; DeWalls 901; Ill. 273—1 Excellent quality crop in desired grades. Germination 95%. DeWall Seed Co., Producers, Gibson City, Ill.

FOR SALE—Certified Neosho Seed Oats, 97% germination, 99% purity. Sacked and sealed, 3 bu. to sack; \$2 per bu. Telephone 41. Republic Grain Co., Republic, Kans.

FOR SALE—Carlots or less of best quality U.S.-13 and Ill.-21 hybrid seed corn matured under ideal conditions. Book your supply now. Write for prices. Huey Seed Co., Carthage, Illinois.

FOR SALE—3,000 bushels of Certified Blue Tag First Generation Henry Wheat. Beautiful seed, one of the outstanding spring wheats in the nation. Wm. F. Renk & Sons, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Certified Hybrid Seed Corn—Wisconsin 255, 275, 355, 416, 460, 464, 525, 526, 570, 585. Certified Blue Tag First Generation Henry Wheat. Vicland Oats—38 Barley, Oderbrucker Barley. Dewey Beyer, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Dependable Hybrid Seed Corn—1946 crop, U.S. 13, U. S. 35, Indiana 608, Indiana 620, Iowa 4316, 4297, 306, 939, White 33J, 44B. Small or large lots. Also seed Barley, certified Tama Oats. Dealers wanted. Write Allen Joslin Seed Farms, Holstein, Iowa.

Grain Shipping Books

RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$4.15, plus postage.

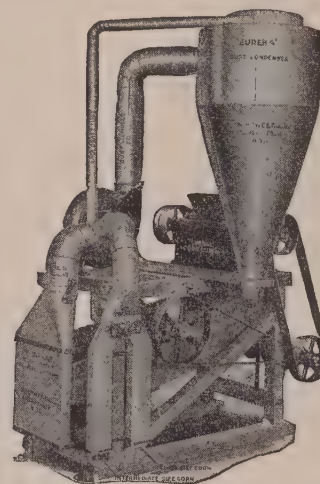
SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¼x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$4.75, plus postage.

GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¼ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Each of the 80 double pages provides spaces for recording essential facts regarding each car loaded. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price \$4.95, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.



'All-in-One'

'golden cut'

Systems

Entirely Automatic

large corn saving

Fewer bushels of corn are required to make a ton of 'golden cut', America's Best in steelcut. These masterbuilt, smallspace, power-saving Systems are made in three sizes, capacity 1300 to 3000 pounds of finished product hourly. For simplicity, safety and economy 'golden cut' your corn.

Ask for Catalog J-167

S. HOWES CO., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y.

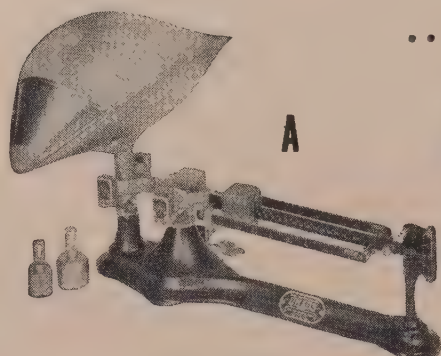
Prompt SHIPMENTS!

Equipment for . . . Testing, Grading
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. . . Plant Operation.

Most of the equipment shown here is actually in stock

in large quantities. Delivery time on other items is much shorter than a few months ago. Shortages and "bottlenecks" at Seedburo are fast disappearing.

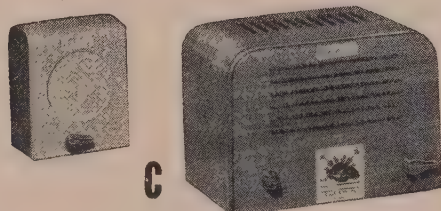
Since 1912 this organization has specialized in equipment for the grain, seed and feed industries. It has acquired a great deal of "know how" which it will cheerfully share with the trade. Write us about your problems, to-day.



A



B



C

A No. 63 Seedburo Seed Scale is the ideal all-purpose scale for weighing both large and small quantities of seed. Designed to fill the demand for a sensitive yet larger capacity and more economical scale. Seeds of all kinds can be weighed with absolute precision and accuracy.

B Fire Extinguishers in a number of models are available from Seedburo. The Randolph "4" (illustrated) is a Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) type with one hand thumb trigger control. Holds 4 pounds of Carbon Dioxide which is effective against oil, grease, paint, and electrical fires.

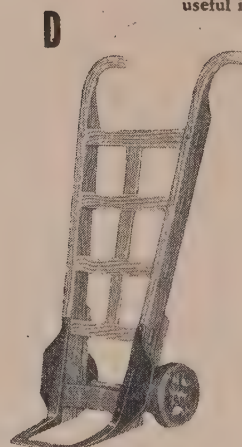
C Seedburo's line of Inter-Communication Systems includes types to fit practically every need. Save yourself and your employees many hours of valuable time. Send in complete information about your needs. Our Engineers will study your problem and recommend the proper inter-communication system to fill your need. No obligation.

D Bag Trucks in a wide selection of types and sizes—all steel and wood with wrought iron nose, rubber tires and metal wheels. The Minneapolis Bag Truck (illustrated) is available in 3 different sizes. Particularly useful in handling large, bulky sacks and boxes.

E The Steinlite Moisture Tester is the modern electronic instrument for making moisture tests. Without specialized knowledge an operator can make an accurate test in one minute. Shipped on 10 day trial basis. No money down. In stock for immediate shipment.



F



D



E

F The Mangelsdorf Germinator represents the latest refinements in precision equipment. May be used for both light and dark germination tests, adding to its usefulness to you. Insulated side walls protect against rapid temperature changes. Baked-on synthetic white enamel interior. Exterior is neat, compact and attractively finished.

SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

620 BROOKS BUILDING • CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., March 12, 1947

MILLERS are justly complaining against the demurrage charge on cars loaded with export flour. Not only is the charge excessive, but it falls on the wrong party, the shipper, who has no control over the shipment after it has left the mill.

BOX CAR shortage has its repercussions injurious in many ways to industry. With elevator bins all filled it is impossible to run damp grain from one bin to another to air it out. During the germination period starting in April, there is grave danger of much corn spoiling.

THE Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n in a telegram to the Office of Defense Transportation bluntly informs Col. Johnson that his office must provide box cars for grain movement or assume the responsibility for further rise in wheat prices and the resulting higher cost of living.

WITH 42 state legislatures in session, grain merchants in several states have an opportunity to correct inequities in taxation. In Iowa the grain dealers are working for a fair tax on grain handled.

FEED handlers may find the bag situation a little easier since the Minnesota Department of Agriculture issued its order effective Apr. 15 that flour may be "sold or delivered only in new or properly cleaned sacks or bags." Mere shaking is not enough; a properly cleaned bag is one that has been laundered.

DEMANDS on the United States for grain for relief will certainly be cut down under Mr. Hoover's wholesome suggestion that none of the funds should be used for countries which are able to pay cash or secure credit, and that any nation receiving relief should obligate itself to pay the cost thereof.

REGIMENTATION of the farmer as planned by our own brain trusters does not seem to be working well where it is in effect, as in Russia, where the Council of Ministers has found it necessary to grant permission to all collective farms and farmers who have complied with the state plan, to engage in the free sale of grain on their own account in 1947.

IMPORTANCE of trade with foreigners is grossly exaggerated by the Washington bureaucracy, which brags that during the first 10 months of 1946 the ocean-borne foreign commerce of the United States totaled 83,740,000 long tons. This shrinks to insignificance weighed against the railroad traffic of 2,823,991,548 short tons hauled in 1945, plus traffic on the Great Lakes and our rivers and by highway truck. Our domestic tonnage of grain alone greatly exceeds our entire foreign trade.

ASSUMPTION by the United States of a new role as suzerain of Greece and Turkey and expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for grain involves a continuation of government in the grain business thru an agency as the Commodity Credit Corporation, formed to lend money to farmers but for many years perverted into a grain merchandising corporation. This spells also a commander of our box cars sadly needed by interior elevators into whatever service chosen by Washington officials.

NEW BLIGHT has resulted in short crops of Victoria-Richland oats so that experiment stations are warning oat growers to avoid planting this variety. Grain shippers who try to handle profitable crops of oats will favor varieties which are immune from blight. The new Benton and Clinton and older Columbia and Cartier give much better promise of a large crop than many other varieties and the use of the new improved Ceresan is sure to result in larger crops. Treated seed and improved varieties are sure to reward a planter with larger crops.

NEARLY EVERY number of the JOURNALS tells of the saving of property through the quick response of bucket brigades and elevator workers. Fire does not wait for slow goers. All fire fighting apparatus is more efficient when applied immediately after discovery of the blaze. Experience proves that the quicker the response of fire fighters, the more efficient will their efforts be in extinguishing threatening fires. Don't wait. **ACT QUICK.**

NONUNIFORM traffic laws and regulations have plagued the motor driving public with traffic accidents, congestion, inconvenience, unusual restrictions and costs for many years. Highway users are confused, more times than not, over traffic regulations when driving in other communities. Traffic laws between the states, in many instances, are found to be conflicting, archaic, ambiguous and often illogical. This handicap to modern highway transportation need not continue if the public generally is made aware that a Uniform Motor Vehicle Code is prepared for enactment in the states. Public support can hasten the day of uniform and easy-to-understand traffic regulations. The Uniform Motor Vehicle Code was prepared, and has been brought up to date from time to time, by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

Minnesota Supreme Court on Patronage Dividends

After the decision by the Supreme Court of Minnesota published in full in Feb. 26 issue, in its favor on buying consigned grain, the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n stated that the court "upholds the co-operative view that they make no profits for themselves, but only for their members. Thus they are not subject to corporation income tax."

The court assumes that the buying co-operative remits to the patron all of the difference in the price paid for the carload and the price realized on resale by the co-operative. This is not true. The profit on the sale of the carload goes not directly to the shipper of the carload but into a pool; and the profits accumulated from the different patrons presumably, and in most co-operatives, are distributed so each member gets cents per bushel, altho the profit on his car certainly is more or less than the amount paid to him.

The Internal Revenue Department has a habit of resolving all doubts in favor of the Treasury, which can be depended on to analyze the transaction in favor of the government, especially when the profits are retained for more than a year as business capital instead of being remitted to patrons.

It is known that the Treasury has been studying the operations of non-profit concerns. Its deductions will be awaited with interest.

Washington News

THE COMMODITY Credit Corporation would be made a permanent agency under a bill, H.R. 30, by Rep. Brown, of Georgia.

THE International Emergency Food Council said, Mar. 13, the world rice shortage is becoming worse and asked producing countries to help meet the emergency.

TO ENCOURAGE prompt movement of United States rice to Cuba the U.S.D.A. gives set-aside credits for shipments beginning Mar. 1 at the rate of one bag credit for each bag of rice exported.

DISCONTINUANCE of export allocations for malt, effective Mar. 15, was announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. No export licenses for malt will be required by the U. S. Department of Commerce after that date.

SUPPORT for agricultural prices would be placed on a permanent basis under a bill by Rep. Stephen Pace of Georgia as H. R. 134. Inclusion of cost of all farm labor in determining parity is the purpose of H. R. 135 by Pace.

COMMODITY Credit Corporation thru Feb. 28 completed 12,701 loans on 14,242,913 bus. of 1946 corn in the amount of \$15,451,271.87. The average amount advanced was \$1.085 per bushel. On the same date last year 1,232 loans had been completed on 1,341,014 bushels.

BILLS providing for the payment to farmers thru the Commodity Credit Corp. of 30 cents per bushel bonus for all wheat and corn harvested and sold by farmers and producers between June 1, 1945, and April 18, 1946, were introduced by Rep. William Lemke, N. D. (HJR 39); Rep. Clifford Hope, Kansas (HR 454); Sen. Butler, Ind. (S 68), and Sen. Reed, Kansas (S 109).

THE FARM marketing excess for any crop of wheat, beginning with the crop harvested in 1941 for any farm, would be reduced by the amount of the crop which was fed to livestock or poultry. In such instances, the difference between the amount of the penalty or storage as computed upon the farm marketing excess before such adjustment and as computed upon the adjusted excess would be returned to the producer, under a bill, H. R. 453, by Rep. Hope of Kansas, chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Support Butler Amendment to Gwynne Bill

The National Grain Trade Council has been urging field support for the Butler amendment to S. 70, the Senate Bill which deals with portal-to-portal pay matters. The Butler Amendment would add to the language of the Senate bill a clause giving protection for firms that (like country grain elevators) were placed under jeopardy of suits for overtime back pay because of an Administrator's error in defining the "area of production."

The Butler amendment is almost exactly the same as language in the Gwynne Bill (HR 2157) which passed the House by an overwhelming vote. The Senate Committee reported out a portal-to-portal bill which covered that subject only, and members of the Committee declined to accept (in committee) proposed amendments dealing with other subjects. But this bill, when placed before the Senate, was sent back to Committee, and has not yet been reported out a second time. In the meantime the Butler amendment had been introduced, and various senators have said they will vote for it. Many wires have gone from the field to senators, urging their support for this amendment.

HEAVY loss on cotton crop insurance has been sustained by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, so much so that on Mar. 13 Sec'y of Agriculture ordered discontinuance of payments until money could be obtained from Congress. The \$70,000,000 cotton capital of the agency has been wiped out, and it has a deficit of \$15,000,000. Manager Gus F. Geissler of the agency said that last year the deadline for taking out insurance was too close to planting time. Farmers outguessed the department on crop prospects, took out insurance late in the program, and now are cashing in.

COMMODITY Credit Corporation thru Feb. 28 completed 10,475 loans on 21,835,272 bus. of 1946 wheat in the amount of \$31,562,880.85. The wheat loans made include 13,025,170 bus. stored on farms and 8,810,102 stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.445 per bushel which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 35,739 loans had been completed on 59,227,492 bus. Loans repaid thru Feb. 28 total 4,603 on 9,437,095 bus. in the amount of \$13,640,683.77. The liquidations include 4,189,620 bus. stored on farms and 5,247,475 bus. stored in warehouses. Outstanding wheat loans Mar. 1, 1947, total 5,872 on 12,398,177 bus. in the amount of \$17,922,197.08.

Proposed Crop Marketing Agreement Menaces Private Enterprise

The authors know not that they are easing the United States into a collectivist and even communist economy in their advocacy of H. R. 452 providing for marketing agreements on grains.

Dinsmore Worthing of Boston, representing the National Grain Trade Council, told the House Agriculture Committee "A marketing agreement covering one feed grain could hardly stand alone, because to a very large measure feed grains are interchangeable in feeding . . . The imposition of a marketing agreement to grain would, in my opinion, result in the same number of disastrous consequences that we experienced under OPA . . . This proposal to include grains . . . would mean largely that there would be artificial stimulation of price, that marketing would be regulated as to volume . . . and that the expense of the administrative agency would be added to the indirect tax burden of the handler . . ."

Richard Morgenstern of Salina, Kan., said "Government controls over the acreage of wheat, its subsequent sale by growers thereof, its purchase by millers or other processors, its manufacture into flour and related products, its eventual distribution and use could be just as undesirable, as inefficient and wasteful, as unreliable, as abusive and as offensive under H. R. 452 as under other bureaucratic dictates of recent years."

Pointing out that the proposal was impractical as to nationwide crops, he said further: "Wheat is widely grown throughout the U. S., by millions of farmers and in most of the states. Where wheat as a whole crop might at a given date be surplus, given types of wheat might at the same time, be short of demand. Obviously a regional marketing agreement would not be effective where recourse to wheat in other sections is possible, and where the available wheat is interchangeable in use. To raise the price artificially on a regional crop might only result in an expansion of the very type of surplus prompted by a marketing agreement wherever it might be grown outside the controlled area."

Continuation of Commodity Credit Corporation

Under the present law the Commodity Credit Corporation would expire June 30, 1947.

The principal argument advanced for its continuance is that the agency should have power to buy farm commodities, to carry out price support to which the government is committed.

The General Accounting Office recommended to the Senate Committee that Congress pass no legislation which would extend CCC beyond June 30, 1948. The General Accounting Office is making a study of CCC operations and would, upon completion of its work, make a more specific recommendation at some subsequent time.

R. C. Woodworth, of Minneapolis Minn., chairman of the National Grain Trade Council, said "We would like to see some limiting language that would set up the corporation as a lending agency—perhaps more nearly patterned after the Housing Administration which, we understand, guarantees loans privately made, but that would bar the corporation from physical handling of the crops involved. In such a suggestion there is, of course, detail that will meet objection as being impractical; that we cannot ask a loaning agency to be barred from possession of the collateral which may come under default. But if there is as much determination to work out the detail of such a suggestion as there was to work out the detail of their present complex system of handling grain coming into their possession, we know it can be accomplished."

E. B. Patterson Resumes Work for Grain Trade Council

E. B. Patterson, a graduate of the University of Kentucky, and who passed a bar examination at Washington, D. C., and was employed by the F. B. I., has returned to his employment with the National Grain Trade Council after a period of service in the Army.

In the Army he was in the legal division, handled relations with Congress, was assigned to the military government school at the University of Virginia, and to the Department of Justice staff at Seoul, Korea, becoming a captain in July, 1946.

He is married and resides at Arlington, Va.



E. B. Patterson, Washington, D. C.

Mich. Bean Shippers Consider Price Level

An informal dinner in the ball room of the Bancroft Hotel, Saginaw, Mich., the evening of Feb. 21 preceded the midwinter meeting of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n. B. A. Stickle acted as toastmaster, while L. W. Todd responded to an address of welcome by Carl H. Peterson, city manager.

Pres. GEORGE MCINTYRE of Saginaw called the meeting to order.

C. S. BENTON, chairman of the traffic committee, said: With one Michigan road delivering better than 300 empty box cars to the western roads every day, you can readily see the drain put on their empty cars. They never knew from one day to the next how many cars they would have for the shippers located on their rails.

The most serious situation we have had to face was that of the elevators located on the New York Central lines in the vicinity of Toledo. There are elevators at the present located on these branch lines that have not had sufficient cars to load grain since last July, and have been forced constantly to turn away grain which they normally handled.

W. J. ORR, chairman of the labor committee, gave a good exposition of the area of production. He said: This new definition of "Area of Production" has been subjected to much just criticism. You will recall that this new definition was required, because in the Holly-Hill case, the Supreme Court held a former definition to be invalid for the reason that the number of employees engaged in an establishment was not pertinent to the defining of "Area of Production." A comparable question has been raised by some regarding the new definition for the reason that they feel that the size of the city or town in which the establishment is located is not pertinent to the definition of "Area of Production."

H. A. LYON, of the Detroit Board of Commerce, spoke on "Pattern for Prosperity," pointing out that city residents in self interest should do more to help the farmer, to make him more prosperous.

A. G. YOUNG of the H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., said: We are faced with the proposition of trying to sell a good crop of beans, with a high price. We are doing everything in our power to sell beans.

I have been offered more beans since I have been here than at any time on this trip. Some of the fellows told me they would hold their beans until they got \$13 for them. Well, that is a bad statement to make. I know they will take less than \$13 for them today.

R. A. SIMPSON, of Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.: At the canners' convention in Atlantic City this year there was considerable gloom by everyone. We had the biggest pack that the industry has ever had. I mean fruits and vegetables. The normal pack, of fruits and vegetables, runs about 250,000,000 cases. The past year, 1946, it was 515,000,000 cases.

We agree with Mr. Young wholeheartedly, that the price of beans is too high.

W. E. REID, Chatham, Ont., rep. Ontario Bean Dealers Ass'n.: We are very much in the same position that you are. We paid the farmer \$3.50 for beans, and we can only sell them at \$3.40. We are in the opposite position to what you are. We haven't enough to supply our own domestic trade. Every bean that is sold today is seed beans. We have a crop which has been short.

CLARENCE SWANEBECK, sec'y-treas. of the Council of Michigan Bean Growers and Shippers: Our Michigan Bean Council was officially organized as of Aug. 12, 1946, after considerable planning and joint efforts by representatives from your Shippers Ass'n and the Michigan Bean Producers Ass'n.

Our Council has secured the services of a very capable representative at Washington, to represent us, and to spearhead our activities in connection with these very important matters down at the Capitol.

Mr. Kennedy was hired as a public relations director, and he entered upon his work during the latter part of January, 1947.

The Council decided to provide our members with a publication that is to be issued at least quarterly during the year, and arrangements for the first issue are well under way. It is expected that the first issue will be available on April 1, or shortly thereafter. Mr. Thomas Kennedy is the editor of this publication and in charge of arrangements and other details.

THOMAS KENNEDY, director public relations, of Council of Bean Growers and Shippers: In preparation for the Geneva negotiations, the Tariff Commission appointed a Committee for Reciprocity Information to gather data and to hear testimony from all branches of the national economy likely to be affected by any change in tariff rates. A subcommittee was appointed to deal with the individuals and organizations representing the various agricultural commodities.

The Michigan Bean Council, together with representatives of the beans industry from other states, filed an official brief with the Committee and asked to be heard. A hearing was granted on Jan. 30, and testimony was presented on behalf of the Michigan bean industry by A. L. Riedel, pres. of the Michigan Bean Council; A. B. Love, of Michigan State College Extension Service; Ashley Sellers, Washington attorney; and Herman Henne, of Bay Port, vice-pres. and director of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n.; Congressman Crawford attended the hearing with the Michigan bean group.

L. PETER DENDEL, of Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.: We estimate that about 75 per cent of all motors put in now are fully enclosed. It seems that motor manufacturers are discontinuing what we used to call the open type of motor, in which the end valve was a small four-legged spider, so that you could go into the motor with a bellows or a brush and clean the motor out, in case of dirt or anything accumulating. They are discontinuing that type of motor, and are making the protected motors, or semi-enclosed motors, splashproof, or drip-proof.

You notice the motors on the washing machine, which have fans which prevent water splashing in. They are drip-proof, where the entire half and end belt is sealed, and the bottom is open. There is another type where the end belt is sealed, except for the opening near the bearing. All of those motors have fans which cause the air to circulate.

This new type is a highly dangerous contraption, because the dust is sucked in. You have to take the end belt off to clean it out. That is not going to be done. We think they are going to have a lot of fire hazards with that type of motor. The electric motor will run its rated horsepower, if the ventilator equipment can carry off the hot air which is generated. Operating one of the motors, where there is no dust, there is no trouble, where the motor can run full capacity. With a dust condition in the plant, it will cause trouble.

A number of persons have recently purchased what they thought were fully enclosed motors, because they look like it, and they found afterwards that they were not fully enclosed motors. I only tell you about that, so you will be sure, if you think you are buying fully enclosed motors, be sure that you are getting a fully enclosed motor. Stay away, if you can, from purchasing any of these semi-enclosed motors, because we feel, from our experience, that they will bring you a lot of trouble.

The members rose for a moment in silent tribute to the following members who passed away during the past six months: Alphonso Rocheleau, Gagetown; Jas. B. Sullivan, Auburn; John B. Stokely, Indianapolis, Ind.

Resolutions were adopted thanking those who had aided in making the meeting a success.

W. J. ORR: Our company has always been anxious to see the farmer get as much for beans as possible, and get a fair price. It is my understanding that in the average can of beans there is about a quarter of a pound of dry beans, which, at present prices, would mean not to exceed 3½ cents per can as the value of the dry beans that go into each can.

It would therefore require a drop in prices to our farmer friends of \$4 per cwt. to lower the cost of the beans that go into each can to the extent of only 1 cent per can. I am sorry the canners have left the room, because I think that a four-dollar drop would be too much.

I do not think that a difference of one cent in the cost price of that can is going to make a great deal of difference in the over-all demand for canned beans. Yet a material drop in the price of beans would make a great difference to the farmers who sell them the beans to process and market.

I think it should be recorded in the proceedings of this meeting that some of the shippers take exception to advocating a drop in the price of beans to farmers!

A. M. FULLER: We have to consider the wholesale grocer. Great Northerns are selling at \$2.50 or \$2 per bag under Michigan beans. They are taking our wholesale grocers' business away from us. Look at Detroit and Chicago as shining examples. I may be telling tales out of school, but I have had a car of beans in Chicago since last November, in the warehouse there, in charge of one of the best men in Chicago, he is a broker—and he still has 600 bags left. Maybe we can sell our beans at well over \$12, but we are holding an umbrella for the Great Northern boys to go into the wholesale market. When they get in, we will have a job next year to get that business back. Maybe next year the canners would come back and take all our beans. If they do, we do not need the wholesale grocers. They like them down south. Down south they cook a lot quicker and the negro doesn't have to cut so much wood to cook the pea beans.

Board Charged with Illegal Price Fixing

Cargill, Inc., on Mar. 17 filed a supplemental complaint against the Chicago Board of Trade, its officers and directors, to recover treble damages under the anti-trust act, totaling \$10,624,867. Two rulings are attacked by the plaintiff, those of May 13 and June 13, which required closing out of all contracts in certain grain futures at the closing price of the dates on the orders. Cargill contends that it suffered loss in its obligation for corn, oats, wheat, barley and rye. An injunction is also sought.

Cargill said that at the time trading was halted it held 5,479,000 bushels of grain in outstanding futures contracts and that thru the exchange's action had been deprived of the benefits of its contracts as a source of supply of grain and as protection as hedges in its business. Action of the exchange also deprived Cargill of the benefits of the subsequent advance in prices, the complaint said.

Cargill maintains that since May 8 the Board of Trade has been engaged in a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce.

RETAINING profits for the year ending May 31, 1946, amounting to \$3,650,354, enabled the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n to increase its liquid capital by \$864,399.54, to pay off \$1,249,650 on its mortgage debt, and to pay \$817,700.05 for additional properties, according to its general manager.

Asked—Answered

Cost of Dockage to Farmers?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the cost to farmers of dockage in grains and soy beans at elevators? Also, cost of shipping such dockage and the number of freight cars required to handle it? Edward L. Sedgwick Co., W. H. Arbingast, Peoria, Ill.

Ans.: Read the article on page 111 in the Journal on "Dockage" by Henry O. Putnam, executive sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

Obtaining Government Steel Bins?

Grain & Feed Journals: I have seen in the Journals where the Government has sold some of their steel bins they use for storing Gov't grain in. Could you advise us where to write to get this information and where these bins are stored at the present time?

We have a few large farmers who are interested in buying steel bins to store their grain on their farms until they get ready to sell.—Floyd E. Lott & Sons, Cohoctah, Mich.

Ans.: Most of these bins have been disposed of. For information write to E. J. Rowell, information service, Production and Marketing Administration, U.S.D.A., Washington 25, D. C.

Application of Wage and Hour Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have been working our employes for nine hours per day six days per week or 54 hours per week and paying time and a half for all time over that. We also give them a week's vacation with pay and a bonus at the end of the year.

We noticed in this week's Grain & Feed Journals that an employe must be paid time and one-half for all hours over 40, if during that week he has performed any nonexempt work, however little. Our business is retail feed, grain, coal, as well as wholesale shipping of carlot grain. Does this law apply to us, and if so, what is exempt work and what is non-exempt?—Medora Elevator Co., Medora, Ill.

Ans.: Section 13 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 provides for many exemptions for many employes engaged in certain activities.

Employes of grain elevators retailing side lines are exempt.

All employes of elevators located in an agricultural area are exempt. The exemptions refer to Sec. 6 on minimum wages and Sec. 7 on maximum weekly hours. All are subject to Sec. 3, against employment of persons under 16 years of age.

Sec. 13 on exemptions, reads as follows:

EXEMPTIONS

Sec. 13 (a) The provisions of Sections 6 and 7 shall not apply with respect to (1) any employe employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, professional or local retailing capacity, or in the capacity of outside salesman (as such terms are defined and delimited by regulations of the administrator); or (2) any employe engaged in any retail or service establishment the greater part of whose selling is in intrastate commerce; or (3) any employe employed as a seaman; or (4) any employe of a carrier by air subject to the provisions of Title II of the Railway Labor Act; or (5) any employe employed in the catching * * * of any kind of fish * * *; or (6) any employe employed in agriculture; or (7) any employe to the extent that such employe is exempted by regulations or orders of the administrator issued under Sec. 14; or (8) any employe employed in connection with the publication of any weekly or semi-weekly newspaper with a circulation of less than 3,000, the major part of which is within the county where printed and published; or (9) any employe of a street- * * * railway * * *; or (10) to any individual employed within the area of production (as defined by the administrator) engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw

or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market or in making cheese or butter. This last exemption (19) excludes employes of grain elevators located in an agricultural area of production. This has been re-defined by the administrator as published on pages 476 and 477, Dec. 25.

Ear Corn in Carload?

Grain & Feed Journals: I would like to know the number of bushels to the carload of cob corn.—Arthur Ley, La Platta, Md.

Ans.: There is no law prescribing the number of bushels in a carload of ear corn.

Rule 32 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n provides that if no size ear is specified in the contract of sale, or if an 80,000 lb. capacity car is specified, a carload of ear corn may be 64,000 to 70,000 lbs., at the option of the seller. On a contract calling for a 60,000-lb. car 48,000 to 54,000 lbs. may be loaded. On a 100,000-lb. car sale 80,000 to 88,000 lbs. of ear corn or oats may be loaded, and be in compliance with the contract.

For other grains the weights are different. On a defaulted contract an exact weight must be settled for: 67,000, 51,000 or 84,000 lbs., oats or ear corn.

Beans Sold When Delivered to Elevator?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are threatened by prompt lawsuit if we do not effect a good compromise on the price of beans, over and above \$2.31, that were delivered to us by grower between Sept. 28 and Oct. 15, 1946.

This party claims that sale was not authorized at any time. He is correct to extent that sale was not specifically stated, but we naturally assumed sale as beans passed our scale.

Possibly this situation has come up many times since harvest time. Can you inform me in detail as to our position, if any cases have been tried or are pending. If not then on what basis were the claims handled.

You can readily understand our anxiety on this claim and would greatly appreciate prompt information in full.—Arthur Short.

Ans.: The price to be paid for a load of soybeans delivered to the elevator is governed by the written contract, or by the local custom if there is nothing in writing.

If the grower had been given a storage ticket under which he could demand the grain later there was no sale until the price was agreed upon, later.

Even though the grower was given a receipt for the number of bushels delivered it was a sale on day hauled to the elevator, when that was the custom of the elevator operator.

The elevator operator should be able to prove his contention that all grain was sold as of the day of delivery, unless otherwise agreed, by his course of dealing with other patrons hauling to the elevator and accepting settlement at the price the date delivered.

In Hart-Wood Lumber Co. v. Bonaly, the Supreme Court of California held, 219 Pac. 432, that "Where a contract calls for payment upon delivery or is silent as to time of payment, the title does not pass until the price is paid, unless it is apparent from other provisions of the contract that the intention of the parties was otherwise."

AUSTIN, TEX.—A new chemical solvent suited to cottonseed has been discovered at the Texas cotton research laboratory of Texas A. & M. College. The new solvent makes possible the quick and economical removal of small amounts of injurious by-products, mostly gossypol, which formerly have made cotton seed meal unsuitable for poultry and hog feeding rations. Through the new system of processing, an additional 45 pounds of oil may be extracted from each ton of cotton seed. The discovery will mean at least \$1,000,000 a year increase in the value of cotton crops in the state.—H. N.

Suit on Corn Contract

The Piper Grain & Milling Co., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is defendant in a suit brought by Wilbert Stein for failure to accept 3,000 bus. of corn on contract between Sept. 15 and Nov. 15 at \$1.26 per bushel at defendant's elevator at Clutier, Ia.

On the refusal to accept the corn he alleges he was forced to sell elsewhere at a loss of \$151.97.

Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota Re-elects Officers

The Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota at its annual meeting held at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 3, 4 and 5 returned all officers and directors with the exception of C. A. Erickson, who retired from the directorate in favor of E. M. Johnson, also a resident of Hallock, Minn.

Oscar A. Olson, pres. of the ass'n, announced a record attendance of more than 1,300 with registration still incomplete.

Speakers include L. S. Baumgartner, sec. of the Minnesota Baby Chick Co-operative; K. K. Krausche of the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.; G. A. Smith of Archer Daniels Midland Co.; R. C. Rose of University of Minnesota farms. Stanley Folsom, Twin City Seed Co.; Emmett D. Salisbury, president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; R. P. Chase of the state railroad and warehouse commission, and Carl Eck of Midland Co-operative Wholesale.

Cargill Superintendents Meet at Kansas City

More than fifty of the superintendents of terminal elevators operated by Cargill, Inc., held meetings Feb. 10 to 14 at the Hotel Continental, Kansas City, Mo., to compare notes on the private business of the company.

At a banquet held the evening of Feb. 13 the speaker was Professor Geo. S. Montgomery of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State College, where the toastmaster was Austin Cargill of Minneapolis.

Whiting Williams, of Cleveland, O., labor relations specialist, made an address.

Besides the superintendents there were present Erwin E. Kelm, vice pres. in charge of the grain division; H. T. Morrison, of the mechanical division and Jos. E. Bailey, also of the mechanical division.

Jas. Hayhoe, assistant vice pres., had charge of arrangements for the meeting.

Federal Corn Crop Insurance

The official report on the first two years shows the 1945 experience and the preliminary 1946 experience, which includes some estimates. According to this tabulation, 13,577 farms were insured in 1945. These represented 44 per cent of all eligible farms. In 1946, insured farms dropped to 8,715, or 21 per cent of all eligible, despite the fact that nineteen counties were included in '46 as against the previous year's fifteen. Acreage insured was 418,750 in '45; 270,000 in '46. Total premiums paid in '45, however, were only slightly above '46: \$397,301 to \$339,000. As indemnities in '45 came to \$649,611, the year showed a net loss to FCIC of \$252,310. In 1946, indemnities of only \$315,000 left a profit for the government of \$24,000.

Excessive moisture was the greatest cause of loss, comprising 72 per cent of all causes. The remaining 28 per cent consisted of frost damage, 13 per cent, and miscellaneous causes, 15 per cent. Two types of insurance were written: "yield" and "investment." Yield insurance protects the grower against an inadequate harvest for his feeding requirements. Investment insurance is a cash proposition, with corn valued at so much a bushel. Only corn "planted for harvest as grain . . . normally regarded as field corn" is insurable.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Ruining Grain Doors

Grain & Feed Journals: This office has had several unfavorable reports about the way the country elevator operator installs grain doors. The big gripe is that the nails used are too big, and that the grain door is heavily damaged in the process of removing.

Small nails will do the job just as good as a forty penny spike, because the weight of the grain will keep the door in place once the car is loaded. Therefore, all the nail has to do is keep the door in place while the wheat is being loaded.

In view of these complaints, and because there is really no necessity for using spikes, this association requests that each member check the method used by his crews in loading cars and make the necessary corrections. This will take very little time and everyone will benefit.—Pete Stallcop, sec'y Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Spokane, Wash.

Illinois in Throes of Car Shortage

Grain & Feed Journals: This section of Illinois, not served by Western carriers, is still very much in the throes of a box car shortage such as we have never experienced before. Farmers and elevators who have high moisture corn are faced with a major crisis, as corn is already beginning to spoil. Some Western sections report they have more cars than they can use, but those in authority who control the movement of empty box cars cannot be made to see the light, that cars furnished now, before germinating season, would save food and feed that is so urgently needed all over the world.

Roads running thru this section are still being required to deliver what empties they have to Western roads. While a tremendous amount of corn is moving by truck, unfortunately trucking facilities cannot get the job done.

The time is slipping by quickly, and the movement of high moisture corn from the country into markets where it can be handled cannot be delayed from one day to the next without running into trouble, grief and heavy loss.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

The Movement of Grain

Grain & Feed Journals: The movement of grain depends entirely on transportation facilities made available. Farmers no longer are interested in selling, only as they have assurance of delivering, and with country elevators blocked and railroads putting off furnishing box cars from one week to the next, the situation thru this section becomes more serious every day. High moisture corn in elevators and cribs, with warm weather and the germinating season near at hand, presents a picture of waste and loss that makes one cringe. Yes, B. C. orders are still in effect, while empty cars are daily moving right by the elevators bulging with excess moisture corn, for delivery to Western roads. Unfortunately, so far no one has been successful in stopping this farce.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Calendars Received

The Prater Pulverizer Co.'s calendar depicts the joys of sport with rod and gun in the great outdoors, and on the reverse side of each sheet is explanatory text of real value to sportsmen.

The Universal Grain Corporation calendar bears a large picture of a boy and his dog "The Hope of America."

The John L. Brennan & Co. calendar is large enough to grace the barn door or the driveway wall of the elevator.

The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. calendar bears a striking bird's eye view of its extensive Milwaukee plant, giving the architect's conception of its appearance when additions are completed.

The Santa Fe Ry. has well chosen a color print of Monument Valley, north of its main line, to decorate its wall calendar.

THE WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE quarantine and regulations were revised effective March 15, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced. This revision places the State of Georgia under quarantine because of the finding of infestations of white-fringed beetles. The insect attacks a wide variety of crops. In the grub stage it has destroyed acreages of corn and cotton.

Suit Over Exchange Rule

Raymond A. Belz of the Holland Grain Co., New Hampton, Ia., brought suit Mar. 4 against the Chicago Board of Trade and its officers for the recovery of damages resulting from the order of the Board in March, 1946, suspending trading in grain futures.

His alleged loss is \$54,500 and he asks double damages or \$114,000 under the anti-trust law.

Special Grade for Medium Heavy Oats

The official grain standards of the United States will be amended effective June 1, 1947, to include a special grade for medium heavy oats, according to an announcement of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The special grade applies to oats of any class of Grades, 3, 4 or Sample which have a test weight per bushel of 30 pounds or more, but less than 35 pounds.

The amended standards also provide that medium heavy oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not medium heavy, and that there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, preceding the name of the class, the words medium heavy.

The action, taken Feb. 26, follows informal hearings held by the Department at Minneapolis, Omaha, and Chicago on proposals to amend the oats standards so as to provide a better description on certificates for oats described in the amendment.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.—A method of parboiling rice before milling to increase nutritional content has been developed at the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture.—E. W. F.

New Missouri Grain and Feed Plant

At Windsor, Mo., located in the west central part of the state at the junction of the Rock Island and the M., K. & T. Railroads the Lingle Grain & Milling Co. has recently completed construction of the well equipped plant shown in the engraving.

Storage is provided for 20,000 bus. of grain. The warehouse is 40 ft. wide and 270 ft. long.

Equipment includes a molasses feed unit with a capacity of 50 bags hourly, with bulk molasses storage for 20,000 gallons, complete up-to-date units for the manufacture of corn chop, table meal, poultry mashes and scratch grains.

The company also does a jobbing business in flour and mill feeds.



270-Ft. Warehouse, Feed Mill and 20,000-Bu. Elevator of Lingle Grain & Milling Co., at Windsor, Mo.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Spokane, Wash.—Railroad and bank officials estimated that 15 per cent of the Inland Empire's winter wheat crop has been damaged by frost and erosion and must be reseeded to spring wheat.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash., Mar. 9.—Reseeding of fall-planted wheat is now under way in some areas, but growers report there has not yet been enough warm weather to determine just how serious the damage has been to grain from the below freezing temperatures during the past winter.—F. K. H.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 15.—Wheat plant condition is good. The rain soaked up the top soil which was dry and will stimulate growth when weather warms up. The entire winter wheat belt has been the recipient of most beneficial precipitation, which makes a promising picture.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Fayetteville, Ark.—Greater damage to oats is feared this year from a new blight called helminthosporium, which infected some fields last year, especially in southern Arkansas, but did not reduce the yield noticeably, Dr. H. R. Rosen, plant pathologist at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, has announced.—P. J. P.

Forest City, Mo.—Strong winds in this area have damaged the wheat crop. The wind has blown out some of the wheat and has blown enough dust on the fields to cover a large part of the crop deeper than usual. Warm weather and lack of moisture also have been injurious to the wheat and raisers report the 1947 crop loss may be heavy.—P. J. P.

McPherson, Kan.—More than 70 per cent of the 1947 crop of oats in McPherson County had been planted by Feb. 26 and farmers were waiting for a few days more of spring-like weather to complete the sowing. Last year, 32,000 acres were sown to oats in this county, but because of the increased wheat acreage for 1947 it is believed the oats acreage will be reduced.—P. J. P.

Spokane, Wash.—Fifteen per cent of the Inland Empire winter wheat has been damaged by frost and wind erosion and must be reseeded. Reports indicated there is much spotted damage to winter wheat. Some of the hardest hit fields are in the Walla Walla area where Federated wheat was planted. General crop prospects for 1947 however remains good. Damaged fields will be reseeded to spring wheat.—F. K. H.

Dallas, Tex.—Late snow and freezing weather conditions in the Dallas area early in March were responsible for a discouraging outlook for good grain crop yields in this section. C. W. Cassidy of Richardson, major North Texas grain buyer, said. Cassidy predicted that oat and barley yields would range downward from 25 per cent of normal, and was reasonably sure the wheat crop would yield half the ten-year acre average. He set the oat yield at no more than 25 per cent. Barley, he estimated, might get a 20 per cent yield; wheat not more than 50 per cent. Walter Blanton of Carrollton, another major grain dealer, made more optimistic predictions of territorial production as better than 50 per cent. Frozen grain stands have already been turned under by some Dallas area farmers in preparation for substitute plantings of corn, cotton, maize and kafir.—H. N.

Dallas, Tex.—The important Panhandle wheat crop is in a critical situation, due to lack of moisture, low temperatures and some wind damage. The Panhandle needs a heavy moisture supply in March in order to produce another large wheat crop. Less than one-half inch of moisture was received in January and February and temperatures in February averaged approximately twelve degrees below normal. 7,382,000 acres were planted to wheat in Texas in the fall of 1946 for the harvest of 1947, 547,000 acres more or an increase of eight per cent over last year. The crop was planted under almost ideal conditions to show reserve sub-soil moisture of four to ten feet. The wheat crop got a good start, but is beginning to show the effects of lack of surface moisture. Approximately 90 per cent of the wheat acreage is located in the Panhandle country.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.

Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 8.—Average protein of 3,318 cars of wheat tested during February by the Kansas City office of the Kansas grain inspection department was 11.94 per cent and 3,897 cars tested by Missouri averaged 11.69 per cent. The total of 7,215 cars tested by both departments averaged 11.81 per cent protein, compared with 11.45 per cent on 4,159 in February, 1946. For the crop year to date—July through February—the Kansas department reports an average of 11.67 per cent on 32,198 cars tested, against 11.43 per cent on 32,660 cars in the same month a year ago, while the Missouri department shows an average of 11.55 per cent on 26,605 cars in the eight months of the crop year compared with 10.98 per cent on 25,986 cars in a similar period a year ago. A market average of 11.61 per cent protein is shown on the total inspections at Kansas City so far for the crop year compared with 11.24 on 58,646 cars in the corresponding eight months of the previous crop year.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 25.—Some of the reports from the winter wheat areas have been quite sensational during the past month, but generally speaking, condition of the crop is still rated good to excellent. February is traditionally the month of crop scares in the Southwest; sometimes the damage is well founded and at other times it is overrated. Very often full extent of damage cannot be measured with any degree of accuracy except by noting response of plants to spring growing conditions. Considering the abundance of subsoil moisture and the fact that the plant was in the winter dormant stage in the main growing areas, it is difficult to believe that winter wheat suffered to any great extent. There is, however, a deficiency of surface moisture extending from Kansas through Oklahoma and Texas, which resulted in dust storms on the lighter soils, particularly in south central Kansas. Though these dust storms may have been harmful in local spots, they should be considered, for the most part, as warnings of what could happen should adverse conditions continue.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
Mar. 23.....	28,531	867	42,975	13,443	15,320
Mar. 30.....	19,555	862	44,306	13,127	15,297
Apr. 6.....	19,751	872	45,291	12,891	15,291
Apr. 13.....	19,626	874	47,481	12,279	15,266
Apr. 20.....	19,596	876	47,301	12,166	15,230
Apr. 27.....	19,370	876	45,826	11,659	15,200
May 4.....	19,311	846	43,741	10,493	15,205
May 11.....	19,084	846	43,205	9,718	15,163
May 18.....	17,622	799	42,038	7,306	15,670
May 25.....	17,594	764	44,113	5,432	14,219
June 1.....	17,320	477	36,076	5,056	8,904
June 8.....	16,563	482	34,150	5,034	8,713
June 15.....	none	56	32,439	none	1,470
June 22.....	none	56	32,381	none	1,470
June 29.....	none	56	33,878	none	1,470
July 6.....	none	56	36,700	none	1,615
July 13.....	none	73	42,477	none	2,052
July 20.....	none	73	46,109	none	2,185
July 27.....	none	157	49,727	none	3,331
Aug. 3.....	none	117	51,333	none	3,715
Aug. 10.....	none	247	53,677	none	5,609
Aug. 17.....	none	330	55,138	none	6,887
Aug. 24.....	none	357	54,007	none	7,627
Aug. 31.....	none	367	51,537	none	8,896
Sept. 7.....	none	362	51,375	none	9,589
Sept. 14.....	none	382	48,253	none	10,593
Sept. 21.....	2,843	382	44,573	none	14,253
Sept. 28.....	3,281	357	41,242	none	19,424
Oct. 5.....	3,493	372	43,017	none	24,471
Oct. 11.....	3,572	372	42,485	none	28,663
Oct. 19.....	5,848	422	40,860	none	33,040
Oct. 26.....	8,091	407	42,628	none	35,776
Nov. 2.....	10,202	449	43,400	none	38,678
Nov. 9.....	13,016	452	44,560	none	40,357
Nov. 16.....	14,776	442	45,169	none	42,624
Nov. 23.....	15,337	428	45,704	none	47,668
Nov. 30.....	16,977	430	44,274	none	43,934
Dec. 7.....	19,895	395	45,249	none	45,960
Dec. 14.....	22,488	385	45,705	none	47,668
Dec. 21.....	24,109	276	43,222	none	48,203
Dec. 28.....	25,900	272	43,478	none	48,403
Jan. 4.....	25,543	212	43,106	none	46,738
Jan. 11.....	28,130	212	42,270	none	44,789
Jan. 18.....	29,041	165	42,663	none	41,906
Jan. 25.....	31,745	157	41,706	none	36,008
Feb. 1.....	34,457	157	41,238	none	36,194
Feb. 8.....	36,750	154	39,928	none	35,544
Feb. 15.....	37,553	148	38,060	none	36,060
Feb. 21.....	38,224	148	37,580	none	39,468
Mar. 1.....	35,414	119	33,683	none	38,027
Mar. 8.....	34,867	104	32,303	none	40,456
Mar. 15.....	32,206	64	30,614	none	39,612

Soybeans Supported at \$2.04

The farm price of 1947-crop soybeans grading U. S. No. 2 and containing 14 percent moisture will be supported at \$2.04 per bushel for green and yellow varieties and \$1.84 for brown, black, and mixed varieties according to an announcement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The support price has been continued at this level to encourage producers to harvest 11,244,000 acres of 1947-crop soybeans, the goal acreage which was announced by the Department of Agriculture on January 14. This is an increase of 1,638,000 acres above the acreage harvested in 1946.

Officials stated increased production is needed to meet estimated domestic requirements and anticipated exports in 1947-48. It is part of an over-all program to increase the domestic production of fats and oils to meet the large post-war demand for these products.

Farm prices of 1947-crop soybeans will be supported by means of loans and purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Loans will be offered at support price levels in substantially the same manner as for the 1946 crop. Purchases at support price levels will be made by CCC if such purchases are necessary to assure producers receiving the minimum support price.

On the Passing of Ben Clement

Since publication of telegraphic advice from G. E. Blewett that the former President of his Ass'n had died, in last number, the following additional data has been received.

Benjamin Edward Clement was born at Delhi, La., Nov. 23, 1878, of a father the son of a wealthy plantation owner and a mother reared in Ireland. From these parents he inherited the refinement and tastes of a southern gentleman and the wit and versatility of the Irish. At the age of 7 his father died unexpectedly and a few years later Mrs. Clement removed to Texas and supported her two sons by taking boarders in Houston and later in Waco, Tex.

Ben, the older of the two sons, assumed the financial head of the family at the age of 18 years, being a member of the Fort Grain Co. at Waco. He later founded the Clement Grain Co. until he suffered a stroke at the age of 50 years.

Altho he did not finish the elementary school grades before he went to work in a brick-yard in Louisiana at 12 years of age, so assiduously did he apply himself by night study that he became one of the best read men and commanded a vocabulary equaled by few college graduates. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1903 and is survived by Mrs. Clement and six children, Ben, Jr., Ethel, Annie Ruth, Burke and Camille.

Of Mr. Clement P. E. Goodrich of Winchester, Ind., writes:

I must have met him first in about 1912 at a grain convention of that year. A courtly looking man then as now, curly hair, slightly tinged with gray, over 6 ft. tall, well built and of military bearing, had the typical drawl of a son of the southland, a wonderful smile, always wore a light gray big Stetson hat, a voice as charming as Roosevelt's although he never fell for any of the stuff that F.D.R. dished out.

Well, I fell for him like a thousand bricks and we have been confidential friends ever since. He always had the courage of his convictions and stated them as clearly and in as good English as any man I ever listened to. I had always thought until a short time ago that he was educated to be a lawyer, then I discovered that he had to quit common school, to help his mother support four younger children, at the age of twelve. He being the oldest of the five children, got a job in a grain office as errand boy at \$2 a week picking up and delivering papers and went to work to win his way in a hard way. His boss took an interest in Ben and suggested that he go to night school, take English, spelling, arithmetic and bookkeeping.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Spokane, Wash., Mar. 7.—Warehouses of the Touchet Valley Grain Growers are gradually being emptied of last season's wheat crop according to Roy Reed, superintendent. They have shipped out as many as 15 cars a week when the rolling stock is available.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Army cargoes of grain headed for Japan from the Columbia River district have led to the setting up of expediting offices. Folmer Jensen, expeditor, advised that some 35 cargoes of grain will be shipped out of the area by June 30, and additional cargoes will be shipped after that date.—F. K. H.

Sadorus, Ill.—We haven't been bothered much by the car shortage. We have shipped 90 cars about half of which has been coal cars or cement cars. About the only trouble with them is price, corn is from 2c to 4c less shipped in coal cars. Also some industries cannot unload them.—Richard M. Lovingfoss, mgr., Sadorus Co-operative Elevator Co.

Spokane, Wash., Mar. 15.—We have about 23,000,000 in the elevators with only 7,000,000 unsold. This latter figure plus the 3,000,000 in farm storage gives us 10,000,000 yet to be sold of a total of 26,000,000. This means that the railroads are behind 16,000,000 bu.—Pete Stallcop, sec'y, Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 6.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Feb. 27, expressed in bushels: Wheat, except durum, 2,262,554; durum wheat, 25,336; oats, 2,331,013; barley, 981,132; rye, 60,668; flaxseed, 2,459; received since Aug. 1, as compared to the like period in 1946, shown in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 246,217,199 (185,112,518); durum wheat, 6,092,622 (3,169,585); oats, 62,807,119 (72,443,763); barley, 48,169,289 (55,624,230); rye, 4,772,296 (2,668,380); flaxseed, 4,787,065 (4,582,385).—Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician.

Portland, Ore.—The government's grain export program from the Columbia River, which has been running heavily for the last several months, will continue heavy during March with 13 cargoes destined for European and Asiatic

ports, according to CCC. Twelve grain ships were dispatched from Columbia River in February, 8 to Japan, 2 to France, 1 to India, and one for Switzerland. The "Telfair Stockton" has left for China.—F. K. H.

Evansville, Ind.—J. A. McCarty of the J. A. McCarty Seed Co., says black and brown beans are now selling for \$3.30 per bushel and yellows at \$3.50. Bean prices started out about 25c above average last fall and jumped \$1.00 when OPA ceilings were removed.—W. B. C.

St. John, N. B.—Inability of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways to provide sufficient grain for the elevators at St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., has resulted in the Canadian government transferring three grain steamers from those ports to Portland, Me., for loading. Grain steamers have had to wait at docks or anchored in the two harbors for from one to six days before a start was made in putting on a grain cargo bound for the British Isles. Portland is considerably closer to the grain elevators at Montreal, Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., as well as elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, than St. John and Halifax, and hence the use of the Maine port will shorten the rail haul substantially. Much of the grain loaded at St. John and Halifax this winter has been brought by rail from Fort William and Port Arthur.—Wm. McN.

Food Situation Still Serious

The world food situation is now only slightly better than a year ago, despite a production gain 1946-47 of about 7 percent over the year before.

In its final scheduled report of 1946-47 world food prospects, the Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said that, although the number of countries in acute need of food is smaller than a year earlier, there are still several countries where the present low level of food rations will have to be sharply reduced unless large imports are received before the next harvest.

The most serious food shortages are in parts of Europe, particularly Germany, Austria, Rumania, in the Soviet Union, and in the deficit producing countries of the Far East. In a large part of the world, food consumption is as great as, or greater than before the war. It is at a very high level in some surplus producing countries where purchasing power has been increased by unusual industrial activity, or high prices of raw materials.

From Abroad

BULGARIA has reduced the bread ration to 420 grams per capita per day, from 500 grams daily.

AUSTRALIA has advanced the price of wheat for export 24 cents, making it \$2.59½ per bushel for April shipment.

ARGENTINE corn growers threaten to abandon the crop, alleging that the basis price of 75.5 cents per bushel does not cover costs.

BRAZIL has been paying \$3 per bu. or \$111.25 per ton for wheat it bought from Argentina for January shipment.

TWO days after leaving Montevideo the ship Empire Plover caught fire and made for Rio De Janeiro with its cargo of 7,500 tons of grain damaged by water.

THE Norwegian grain ship Bolivar ran aground off the Irish coast Mar. 5, with a cargo from Buenos Aires to Dublin and became a total loss.

IN A PROTEST against the low price paid growers for wheat Senor Nemesio de Olariaga has resigned from the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute.

HELSINKI, FINLAND.—One half of the \$10,000,000 credit granted by the Export and Import Bank will be used by Finland to buy 50,000 tons of grain from the United States.

BUCHAREST, ROUMANIA.—The National Bank of Roumania will purchase grain in the United States as the result of a \$50,000,000 loan granted by the Washington administration.

ARGENTINA'S flaxseed crop for 1946-47 is officially estimated at 41.3 million bushels, some 25 per cent smaller than earlier estimates. The sown acreage was the smallest since the early 1920's and is officially placed at 4.7 million acres.

A JAPANESE "flour" which includes ingredients obtained from locusts, pumpkin seeds, water oats, arrow root, seaweed, sagebrush, and radish, mulberry and sweet potato leaves was developed by the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture to supplement postwar food supplies.

Wheat Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	185,409	4,929,934	1,701,288	5,935,161
Chicago	944,000	687,000	626,000	476,000
Duluth	2,720,550	2,047,655	1,526,365	2,300,755
Ft. William	1,078,118	4,211,790	1,841,060	1,141,535
Ft. Worth	1,685,600	1,376,200	905,800	609,000
Hutchinson	5,400,000	3,507,000	6,685,000	6,004,000
Indianapolis	385,500	563,400	35,400	423,000
Kansas City	13,168,800	8,097,000	7,894,800	10,364,900
Milwaukee	3,200	17,600	6,280	18,840
Minneapolis	9,489,400	4,798,400	4,817,800	2,657,600
Omaha	4,158,699	2,230,533	3,670,400	3,425,600
Philadelphia	523,417	4,799,800	1,113,886	4,599,700
Portland	2,470,122	1,432,247	1,967,245	880,673
St. Joseph	883,280	975,590	488,700	738,480
Superior	1,632,476	1,449,800	987,503	1,517,411
Toledo	766,800	353,600	282,600	154,700
Wichita	2,899,800	1,204,200	3,031,200	2,201,400

Corn Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	6,075,268	218,777	4,833,367	9,125
Chicago	15,161,000	14,551,000	6,472,000	5,242,000
Duluth	929,935	320,615	132,250	175,650
Ft. William	313,500	103,500	6,514	2,014
Ft. Worth	313,500	103,500	22,500	18,000
Hutchinson	2,905,300	2,400,400	2,575,500	950,300
Indianapolis	4,962,300	2,874,700	3,285,000	1,629,000
Kansas City	588,240	1,728,600	377,010	31,860
Milwaukee	2,313,700	2,324,800	2,459,900	1,950,400
Minneapolis	4,059,000	2,620,204	4,327,200	2,577,400
Omaha	3,110,269	193,188	2,452,319	40,494
Philadelphia	137,852	57,252	176,527	.....
Portland	1,172,160	851,840	902,880	563,200
St. Joseph	379,659	317,878	4,143	166,158
Superior	1,152,600	697,600	634,100	380,800
Toledo	.....	.....	6,800	1,700
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....

Oats Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	231,028	2,004,205	.....	1,512,759
Chicago	1,249,000	2,600,000	954,000	3,369,000
Duluth	341,785	958,280	392,865	1,599,195
Ft. William	693,993	4,162,244	1,598,889	1,408,023
Ft. Worth	284,000	510,000	6,000	394,000
Hutchinson	352,500	440,000	475,000	482,500
Indianapolis	722,000	628,000	630,000	876,000
Kansas City	271,250	471,500	337,245	503,500
Milwaukee	3,595,000	4,545,600	3,390,000	5,949,600
Minneapolis	462,000	930,600	462,000	1,032,100
Omaha	108,689	1,323,641	125,187	1,713,588
Philadelphia	65,224	88,928	.....	.....
Portland	290,280	290,280	122,720	101,480
St. Joseph	47	305,174	75,601	613,819
Superior	352,500	352,800	435,000	690,000
Toledo	4,000	4,000	24,000	4,000
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....

Rye Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	107,926	639,845	.....	261,600
Chicago	43,000	154,000	94,000	672,000
Duluth	.....	34,120	.....	1,010
Ft. William	39,989	83,293	158,887	37,450
Ft. Worth	.....	1,700	.....	1,700
Hutchinson	3,600	1,800	5,400	.....
Indianapolis	19,500	53,500	22,500	33,000
Kansas City	8,100	32,400	8,550	30,780
Milwaukee	278,800	268,800	215,900	296,000
Minneapolis	109,800	164,469	172,800	126,000
Omaha	7,170	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	.....	.....	7,000	.....
Portland	.....	5,190	1,730	5,190
St. Joseph	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior	3	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	3,200	3,000	.....	1,500

Barley Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	.....	39,162	138,859	.....
Chicago	752,000	1,193,000	248,000	418,000
Duluth	359,765	105,000	297,985	663,380
Ft. William	763,353	482,391	963,037	839,863
Ft. Worth	8,000	16,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	1,700	.....	1,700
Indianapolis	.....	56,000	.....	24,000
Kansas City	105,600	448,000	73,600	417,600
Milwaukee	1,497,600	2,380,950	580,140	590,040
Minneapolis	2,215,400	1,978,200	3,195,800	3,463,200
Omaha	120,000	242,000	168,925	320,640
Philadelphia	37,549	.....	399,450	.....
Portland	115,517	44,933	2,083	.....
St. Joseph	41,800	49,400	3,800	32,000
Superior	200,234	87,948	115,873	767,447
Toledo	49,600	61,500	1,600	.....

Soybean Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Chicago	425,000	549,000	539,000	1,428,000
Ft. Worth	22,400	35,200	32,600	33,600
Indianapolis	22,400	35,200	32,600	124,800
Kansas City	164,900	187,000	142,800	557,600
Milwaukee	1,600	188,000	.....	.....
Minneapolis	173,400	39,000	224,400	.....
Omaha	44,800	152,000	43,200	27,200
Philadelphia	.....	.....	127,839	.....
St. Joseph	17,500	70,000	35,000	10,500
Toledo	112,200	251,200	91,800	240,000
Wichita	5,400	3,600	.....	.....

Application of Wage and Hour Law

By C. V. THOMAS, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

There is so much confusion and so many mistaken ideas about the coverage of the Wages and Hours law that we believe it best to give a short resume of the situation as it is today. First keep in mind that as a general rule, if you do *not* engage in Interstate Commerce in any way the act does not apply to you or any of your employees. Just what acts are 'interstate commerce' is a tough legal question that is always in the courts—a big field of law in itself. It is also possible that some of your employees might be working in 'interstate commerce, or performing acts necessary thereto, and some may not, thus some employees may be under the law and some not.

AREA OF PRODUCTION EXEMPTION—If you do engage in Interstate Commerce your employees are within the general coverage of the act but may be exempt from its operation under Sec. 13 (a) (10) if all the following requirements are fulfilled:

Employees must be engaged in handling, packing, stowing, etc., agricultural products for market.

Establishment must be in "open country or rural community" and 95% of commodities so handled etc., must come from normal rural sources of supply located (in case of grain and soybeans) not more than 50 airline miles from the establishment.

"Open country or rural community" does not include any town or city of 2,500 or greater population or any area within one airline mile of a city or town of 2,500 to 49,999 persons or three airline miles of a city of 50,000 to 499,999 persons or five airline miles of a city of 500,000 or more persons by the latest U. S. Census. Each establishment, if you have more than one, is considered separately. If you have two places for instance, one in Columbus and one six miles from Columbus in open country, the one in Columbus is not in the "Area of production" and is not exempt while the one six miles away in open country is in the "area of production" and is exempted under Section 13 (a) (10). The test is location with respect to population and mileage in this aspect.

RETAILERS EXEMPTION.—Section 13 (a) (2) is not affected by the redefinition and is still of utmost importance as it exempts any employee engaged in any retail or service establishment that does more than half of its business with customers inside the state and more than three-fourths at retail on a dollar volume basis. We are advised that sales to hatcheries, stock farms and similar agricultural enterprises are now regarded as retail sales and that about the only exception is an operation consisting only of feed lots or feed pens for livestock. This Section exempts most of our feed dealers, mixers and grinders except the bona fide feed manufacturer. With this exemption coupled with 13 (a) (10) most of our members whose plants are in the "area of production" will be entirely exempt.

EXECUTIVE EXEMPTION.—Section 13 (a) (1) is unchanged and exempts employees whose duties are truly executive or administrative or who are outside salesmen.

SEASONAL EXEMPTION.—Section 7 (c) provides for exemption, not to exceed 14 weeks a year, during seasonal operations, from overtime pay provisions only for employees of an employer engaged in the first processing of any agricultural or horticultural commodity. This exemption from the payment of overtime is only for the first 12 hours in any one day and the first 56 hours in any one work week. The establishment in which the first processing is done must be in the "open country or a rural community" and 95% of the commodities must come from normal rural sources of supply lo-

cated (in the case of grain and soybeans) not more than 50 miles from the establishment.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.—We cannot, nor is it the function of the Association to decide whether or not your establishment is covered by the act. If you are doubtful our best advice is to consult the Wages and Hours Division, Department of Labor, or a competent attorney. If you consult an attorney procure the following publications from the office of Wages and Hours Division or from the office at 65 West 46th Street, New York 19, New York, and take them to him with a written statement of all functions of your business as a whole and of each individual employee;

1. The Wage and Hour Act (PL No. 718, 75th Congress).
2. Interpretive Bulletin No. 6—Retail and Service Establishments.
3. Interpretive Bulletin No. 13—Hours worked.
4. Interpretive Bulletin No. 14—Agriculture.
5. Regulations on How to Keep Wages and Hour Records. (Part 516).
6. Regulations on Executive, Administrative, Local Retailing and Outside Salesmen employees (Part 541).
7. Interpretive Bulletin No. 4—Maximum Hours & Overtime Compensation.

This will save the attorney's time and your money.

Elimination of Priority Ratings

The Civilian Production Administration, Mar. 4, acted to eliminate priority ratings after Mar. 31, except for very limited use in support of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program and in aiding the Veterans Administration Construction Program, mostly for hospitals.

Beginning Apr. 1, rating assistance will be given, in general, only in support of the housing program and to aid the Veterans Administration building program. Ratings already issued for other reasons will expire.

The action was accomplished by issuance of Priorities Regulation 35, which contains a new rating symbol "RR," and by changes in Priorities Regulations 1, 3 and 28. CPA also published a table of building products (Table I to Priorities Regulation 28) and a supplement to PR-28 which states the conditions under which RR ratings may be granted from now on.

Provision is made, however, for the continuance of valid ratings now outstanding when they are to be used to obtain construction items listed on Schedule A to Priorities Regulation 33. The new regulation also provides that a producer of a critical building product may convert his old AAA, MM, or CC rating to the new RR rating by March 31 for the purpose of getting any item needed to maintain or increase his production of a building material or product listed on Table I to PR-28.

Valid HH and HHH ratings are not affected in any way by PR-35. Valid AAA, MM and CC ratings issued for the purchase of any building material or product listed on Schedule A to PR-33 are not revoked and remain in effect in accordance with the rules under which they were issued, except that they may not be used and will not be effective for the purchase of steel for delivery after Mar. 31.

At the end of March, all AAA, MM and CC ratings for any material or product, other than a construction item, will expire.

Under certain conditions, the existing Form CPA-541A may be used by applicants for new RR ratings to replace CC ratings by marking the form "Re-rating Request PR-35," stating the previous case number and date of issuance of the rating certificate. A request for a re-rating of an MM or AAA preference rating may be made to CPA by letter or telegram, marked "Ref: PR-35," and identifying the previous case. In either instance, it must be ex-

plained fully why a re-rating is necessary in support of the housing program or the Veterans' Administration Construction Program.

Kasco Mills Holds Sales Conference

Climaxing a two-weeks' series of sales meetings held in eastern cities, Ohio and Michigan salesmen of Kasco Mills met at the company's Toledo headquarters in the latter part of February. Highlight of the meeting was the presentation of the new Kasco "Accordion," which has been designed to "play sweet music" for Kasco dealers everywhere.

The Kasco Accordion contains complete advertising, sales promotion and publicity plans for the spring campaign on Kasco All-Mash Chick Starter. It is built around the company's Bio Protein method of rating feed quality and features "Life Among the Proteins," a new book which explains the Bio Protein story in easy-to-understand terms. Copies of this new book are being mailed to Kasco customers throughout the company's trade territory.

The story of Gro-Calf, Kasco's new calf feed, was also presented at this meeting. E. H. Kieser, vice pres. and sales manager, predicted constantly increasing sales for this new feed which is backed by outstanding results in controlled feeding tests.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Apr. 17, 18, 19. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

April 25, 26—Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Hotel Galves, Galveston, Tex.

May 1, 3. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 9, 10. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Youngblood, Enid, Okla.

May 15. Arkansas Seed Dealers Ass'n at Marion Hotel, Little Rock, Ark.

May 15, 16, 17. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at Kansas City, Mo.

May 23, 24. Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n at Lamar Hotel, Salina, Kan.

May 25, 26, 27. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Yosemite Valley, Cal.

June 2, 3. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel Milwaukee, Wis.

June 2, 3—Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Neb.

June 9, 10. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.

June 18, 19, 20. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

June 23, 24. Wyoming Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Casper, Wyo.

June 30, July 3. Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at Bigwin Inn, Lake-of-Bays, Ont.

June 23, 24—Wyoming Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n at Casper, Wyo.

July 9, 10. Alabama Seedsmen's Ass'n at Whitley Hotel, Montgomery, Ala.

Sept. 4, 5, 6—American Soybean Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

Jan. 15, 16. American Dehydrators Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

McGehee, Ark.—E. M. Johnson and J. T. Henley, owners of the E. M. Johnson Feed & Supply Co., have announced an expansion of their business.—P. J. P.

Brinkley, Ark.—A rice drier having a capacity of 500,000 bus. a season will be built by the Arkansas State Rice Milling Co. Construction, beginning April 1, probably will be completed before the harvest season. The plant will consist of two large heating units and 21 storage tanks.—J. H. G.

Morrilton, Ark.—The H & H Feed Co. is the new name for the wholesale flour and feed company operated here since 1938 by Marvin Huie and Joe Harper under the name of the Topeka Flour Co. The firm has enlarged its distribution, handicapped during the war period by government rulings, to cover nine counties in central Arkansas.—P. J. P.

Osceola, Ark.—The Osceola Alfalfa Milling Co. has under construction here one of the first alfalfa meal blending plants in the country, to cost about \$125,000. The plant is to be completed in April. About 35 persons will be employed with 25,000 tons of meal expected to be handled the first year, it was announced by L. C. B. Young, president.—P. J. P.

Jonesboro, Ark.—Trial of the \$350,000 suit by the Craighead Rice Milling Co. against the New Amsterdam Bonding Co. and the Jack Construction Co. got under way in the federal court here March 3. The plaintiffs allege the large rice drier at Gibson, seven miles southwest of Jonesboro, never was completed by the Jack Construction Co. and that the work was not up to specifications.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—Gordon Williams and Newton House have formed a partnership to be known as the Williams & House Grain Merchants, with offices in the I. W. Hellman Bldg.

Canoga Park, Cal.—The George Milling Co. is occupying its new building at Deering Ave. Formal opening was held Feb. 1. The mill, located along the Southern Pacific railroad tracks, is equipped with modern grinding, mixing and pelleting machinery for manufacturing the highest quality feed for poultry, rabbits, dairy, horses and hogs, as well as grinding and mixing many other types of grain. Raymond George will be in charge of all feed manufacturing. Rene George will be sales manager. Mr. Thorpe, formerly with the Taylor Milling Co., an experienced feed man, will be salesman and serviceman.

Petaluma, Cal.—Hunt & Behrens have moved their offices into their new, large plant which eventually will house all departments of the business. This includes the office and retail department of the grain, feed and poultry supply firm, as well as the storage warehouse and mill, the structure covering an area of more than one acre. The entire property, which includes hay warehouse and garage, covers approximately four acres. The new modern buildings were constructed by Chas. Phillips, contractor. The Hunt & Behrens warehouse and mill which is located at First and C Sts., will be moved into the new buildings. Construction on the buildings first was started in 1940, but stopped in 1941 when war began. Building was resumed in January, 1946, and should be completed soon.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Construction of General Mills' Sperry Division's flour mill and elevator got under way March 4. The new \$2,000,000 plant will replace the company's original flour mill destroyed by fire in 1903. The mill will use 7,200 bus. of wheat in producing its capacity of 320,000 lbs. of flour a day, according to Edward O. Boyer, president of the Sperry Division. The elevator will provide storage space for 600,000 bus. of wheat and 800,000 lbs. of bulk flour.—P. J. P.

CANADA

Steinbach, Man.—Jacob S. Rempel, 56, manager of the Steinbach Flour Mills, died recently.

St. Boniface, Man.—The Red River Grain Co. is rebuilding its plant that burned three months ago. Cost is apportioned as follows: \$65,000 for large grain elevator; \$6,000 for smaller elevator; \$6,000 for warehouse; \$30,000 for feed mill. Construction is expected to be finished in time to handle grains following the 1947 harvest.

COLORADO

Cortez, Colo.—Montezuma County bean growers formed an association March 5 in an organized effort to solve production packaging and transportation problems. The new organization also will seek to sell the county on the value of high altitude seed beans.—P. J. P.

ILLINOIS

Elvaston, Ill.—W. M. Gabel has completed the installation of a hammermill for custom feed grinding.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Ill.—Joe Schafer & Sons recently installed a 50-ton Fairbanks Scale, 45 x 10 ft. concrete deck, with dial and printer.

Ashland, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. recently installed a 50-ton Fairbanks Scale with 45 x 10 ft. concrete deck, dial and printer.

Philadelphia, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator was broken into March 4 and looted of \$900 worth of office equipment and other goods.—P. J. P.

Flanagan, Ill.—A. H. Hinners, formerly of Roseville, has taken possession of the Flanagan Mill he purchased recently from W. B. Drury.

Odell, Ill.—The Quaker Oats Co. is repairing its main elevator and building a feed building. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.—P. J. P.

Odell, Ill.—Donald Shepherd has resigned his position at the south elevator of the Quaker Oats Co. and has been succeeded by Donald Joerndt.—P. J. P.

Coatsburg, Ill.—Paul Kurz of Quincy has opened a new business to be known as Kurz Feeds. He will distribute feeds, farm supplies and stock minerals.—P. J. P.

Taylorville, Ill.—J. Orville Beasley, district salesman for livestock and poultry feed division of the Ralston Purina Co., has just received the company's ten year award.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Ill.—Fire starting from an overheated stove Feb. 27 damaged the Val Diago Feed Co.'s store to the amount of \$300. The firm is owned by Leon Stewart.—P. J. P.

Chapin, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. handled approximately 250,000 bus of corn, oats, wheat and soybeans in 1946. The income of the company for the year was \$57,117.14. Gross profit on handling 88,622 bus of soybeans was \$31,512.53.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—The Soy Products, Inc.'s plant burned recently, and 60,000 bus. of soybeans were damaged and about \$100,000 worth of machinery suffered injury from water.

Niantic, Ill.—Arthur Sponsler was painfully burned recently when a kettle of water on the heating stove at the Niantic Farmers Grain Co.'s office overturned and scalded him about the face and neck.

Mattoon, Ill.—C. W. Harris, one of the oldest business men located on Broadway in this city, has decided to retire from the operation of his feed store. He has been in business in Mattoon for 62 years and owns many buildings in Mattoon's business district.—P. J. P.

Chester, Ill.—The C. P. A. has given approval for a \$16,000 structural improvement by the H. C. Cole Milling Co. Austin Cole, Sr., said the contract for the construction had been let to the Bar-Mack Construction Co. and the work is expected to start about Apr. 1.—P. J. P.

Cheneyville, Ill.—Arthur Falter has sold the Cheneyville elevator, which he had operated for the last five years, to R. R. Anderson and sons, also of Cheneyville. Mr. Falter was said to be negotiating for a similar business near La Crosse, Ind. The new owners of the Cheneyville elevator will take over its management March 15.—P. J. P.

Ohlman, Ill.—Drexel Neisler, owner of the Irving Grain Co. and elevator, has purchased the Ohlman Co-op Co.'s elevator and has taken over the business. Carl Teague has been named manager. The Ohlman concern has been operated as a stock company for 18 years and was managed by Aura C. Robertson, who plans to retire. Mr. Neisler will buy hay and grain and carry a line of feeds and seeds.—P. J. P.

Havana, Ill.—Fred J. Watts, who has been the manager of the Western Illinois Grain Co., with offices at Dallas City, has been appointed manager of the Havana River Grain Co. with headquarters here. Both the Havana and Western concerns are subsidiaries of the Illinois Grain Terminals Co. Watts, employed by the Western Grain Co. since June, 1946, worked for the Norris Grain Co. from 1938 to 1946 and for the Farmers National Grain Corp. from 1933 to 1938, including two years at Havana and three at Morris.—P. J. P.

Malden, Ill.—R. A. Ewing, who has been manager of the Malden Elevtr. Co. for the past 29 years, resigned his position Mar. 1, and plans to retire from the grain trade after 31 years in the business. He and Mrs. Ewing will move to their farm near Hart, Mich. At the annual meeting held Mar. 5, J. E. Husser, president of the company, presented Mr. Ewing with a fine wrist watch as a token of the company's appreciation for his long and faithful service. F. W. Hamer, who has been sec'y-treas. of the company for the past 25 years, has been appointed manager to succeed Mr. Ewing.

Sadorus, Ill.—The Sadorus Co-op. Elevtr. Co. handled 500,000 bus. of grain, an increase of 118,000 bus. over 1945, according to the report of Richard M. Lovingfoss, read at the recent annual meeting. Total sales amounted to \$705,000 in 1946, a net profit of \$35,777.75 being reported. Patronage dividends amounting to \$10,101.25 were paid at the rate of 2c per bushel on all grain delivered in 1946 and 5 per cent on capital stock; \$21,526.76 was returned to surplus after making provision for Federal income tax of \$4,950.99, which was the biggest in its 27 year history. Frank Kamradt, president, was chairman of the meeting.

Chestnut, Ill.—The annual stockholders meeting of the Farmers Grain Co. was held on Feb. 4 in Legion Hall. The meeting began at noon with a delicious dinner served by the ladies of the Chestnut-Beason Legion Auxiliary. At the business meeting that followed George H. Iftner, director of grain marketing for IAA, gave an inspiring address on the subject of Co-operative Grain Marketing. F. E. Ringham, sec'y of the St. Louis Bank of Co-operatives, gave an interesting and instructive talk on the great progress made and best procedures to follow in assisting and financing co-operative enterprises. A dividend of \$6 per share was paid stockholders. Mgr. Henry H. Birr reported on the year's successful business: 128,000 bus. more grain was handled than in 1945 and the net profit was \$22,546.02, the highest in the history of the company. A patronage distribution of \$18,959.05 was announced by George J. Stoll, president of the company. To date, the business of the company also shows an increase over the like period in 1946. Mgr. Birr reports, and expansion plans call for construction of a building to house a feed mill and mixer, also the installation of a new 40-ft. Fairbanks Truck Scale with dial and printomatic.

CHICAGO NOTES

Memberships in the Board of Trade are selling at \$4,000.

Nicholas J. Ennis, 59, a member of the Board of Trade since 1919, died March 7.

Thos. E. Moran, a member of the Board of Trade since 1913, died Mar. 17.

Frank E. Gulick, now located in Denver, Colo., and active 25 years ago as a grain receiver, was a visitor recently on the floor of the Board of Trade.

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade ordered increases in the initial minimum requirements on wheat and corn futures contracts, effective Mar. 13, 1947. On wheat the requirement will be raised from 20 to 30c per bushel and on corn from 12 to 18c a bushel. No change was made on any of the other grains.

Margins effective Mar. 13 were set as follows by the directors of the Board of Trade, per bushel: The minimum initial margins on grain futures transactions (other than hedging or spreading transactions) either the following or the Clearing House margin requirement, whichever is higher, 30 cents on wheat, 18 cents on corn, 10 cents on oats, 30 cents on barley, 35 cents on rye, 25 cents on soybeans.

Geo. A. MacDonald, 68, vice-pres. in charge of sales of the Quaker Oats Co. until his resignation Feb. 1, died Mar. 4 of a heart ailment at his home in Winnetka. Mr. MacDonald was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and formerly was vice-pres. in charge of the Quaker Oats Co. of Canada, with headquarters at Peterborough, Ont. He came to Chicago in 1931 to join the American division of the firm.

Four regional meetings on sales promotion and employee training have been scheduled by the Illinois Feed Ass'n for its membership and feed dealers in Illinois during the week of Mar. 24-28. The first will be held in Belleville, Mar. 24, followed by one in West Frankfort, Mar. 25; in Danville Mar. 26, and in Peoria Mar. 27. Luty Hawkins, pres. Hawkins Million Dollar Hen, Mt. Vernon, Ill., will speak on "Selling—1947 Style" at the meetings.

Commission merchants have been asked by the Commodity Exchange Authority for reports covering accounts of all traders having open contracts in wheat futures on the Board of Trade as of the close of business Feb. 28. The information received will show the number of persons in the wheat futures market and size of the holdings of each account. The reports had to be filed by clearing members of the Chicago Board of Trade on or before March 10. The Board of Trade Clearing Corporation Mar. 3 announced an increase in the minimum margin on wheat futures transactions from 10c to 20c a bushel. The margin on corn futures was doubled from 6c to 12c. Margin on oat futures was raised from 4c to 6c.

The following new members have been enrolled in the Board of Trade: Edmond du Pont, Alfred Rhett du Pont, Charles Moran, Jr. and Thomas William Phelps, all partners with Francis I. du Pont, New York, N. Y.; Robert N. Meyer; George L. Jourdan, pres. of the Danbar Packing Co.; Roy E. Youngs, city freight agent, N.Y.C. R.R., all of Chicago, and John W. Nunamaker, Jr., pres., Mid-State Products Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Margins required on grain futures contracts were raised again by the directors of the Board of Trade Mar. 17. Minimum margins now are: 60 cents a bushel on March and May 1947 wheat, 40 cents a bushel on wheat for delivery in subsequent months, 24 cents a bushel on corn, 18 cents a bushel on oats, and 40 cents a bushel on barley. Former margins were: 30 cents a bushel on wheat, 18 cents on corn, 10 cents on oats and 30 cents on barley.

The Chicago Chapter of Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents will hold its annual Ladies' Nite party Mar. 29, at the South Side Swedish Club, 7330 S. Ridgeland Ave. (3 blocks east of Stony Island). Dinner will begin promptly at 6:30 p. m. in order that guests may enjoy a full evening of entertainment planned for the occasion. Joe Wallace will be Master of Ceremonies. All reservations must be in by Mar. 26, Len J. Danielson, chapter president, announced. All reservations should be sent to Lincoln Scott, chapter sec'y, Corn Products Refining Co. Mr. Danielson also urged all members to present their suggestions and criticisms of the proposed changes in the Dust Explosion NFPA Code at the chapter's dinner meeting Mar. 18 at Binyon's Restaurant, 327 S. Plymouth Ct., either in person or on paper. "This is a vital issue and the final decisions can have far-reaching consequences on our mode of operation," he warned.

INDIANA

Parr, Ind.—H. E. Brunton of Morocco, Ind., has purchased the Parr elevator.

Walton, Ind.—The Walton Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that was badly damaged by the recent Pennsylvania train wreck, will be repaired and restored by the Felts & Jack Const. Co.—A. E. L.

West Terre Haute, Ind.—The Kibler Feed Mills, Inc., have been incorporated; to manufacture feeds; 500 shares of n.p.v.; incorporators are Roy A. Kibler, Elizabeth Kibler and Kenneth G. Kibler.

Evansville, Ind.—Mrs. George M. Claypool, 66, widow, who for several years assisted her late husband in the feed and flour business here, died of a heart attack at the home of a daughter on March 6.—W. B. C.

Berne, Ind.—The Berne Equity Exchange Co. will increase the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The company operates elevators at Berne, Linn Grove, and Chattanooga and Tama, O., and did more than a million dollars worth of business last year.—W. B. C.

Beech Grove, Ind.—Robert S. Norman, 74, former grain dealer well known to the trade in central Indiana, died at his home in Indianapolis, Mar. 1, after a long illness. For 13 years he had owned and operated a local grain elevator.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Milling Co. has been sold to the J. R. Short Milling Co. of Chicago. Sale included the hominy mill, the Sunlight mill, the North Walnut St. elevator and elevators at Welborn Switch and Upton in Posey County and at New Haven, Ill. The Mt. Vernon Milling Co. grinds over 2,000,000 bus. of corn annually. Over 100 persons are employed by the firm, which was established here in 1877. The plant will continue operations under the present setup, Nelson Kelley continuing as manager. Norman W. Callow of the Short Milling Co. will be associated with him. Edmond M. Richards, head accountant and traffic manager, will continue in his job and Harry Carmen will continue to be mill superintendent.—W. B. C.

Fairmount, Ind.—The Thomas Milling Co. of Marion, Ind., is opening a hatchery and supply company here under the management of Charles Davis.

Willow Branch, Ind.—Burglars entered the Willow Branch Grain & Feed Co. office here, Feb. 26, battered open the safe and took \$120.—P. J. P.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n thru its sec'y, Fred K. Sale, announced its mid-summer meeting will be held June 23 and 24, at French Lick, Ind. The headquarters hotel is the French Lick Springs Hotel Co. This nationally famous resort is an ideal location for a convention, and particularly so for the midsummer meeting which combines many outdoor activities, along with some real business discussion. There will be ample accommodations for all millers, grain and feed dealers who may wish to attend. Allied interests serving these groups, are cordially invited to be present. Philip E. Legge, Uniondale, president, is appointing committees for the sport events and with Sec'y Sale is endeavoring to line up a very worthwhile convention business program for the morning sessions only.

IOWA

Goodell, Ia.—J. Leslie Brown of Meservey sold his local elevator to Carl Greene of Rockwell, possession given Mar. 1.

Sioux City, Ia.—Robt. A. Swensen, 58, manager of James E. Bennett & Co.'s local office since 1923, died of a heart ailment Mar. 12.

Varina, Ia.—Linn E. Wilde and myself have purchased the C. E. Conant Elevator and will operate it as the Varina Grain Co.—O. J. Pudinz.

Osceola, Ia.—W. C. Warren has constructed a warehouse a mile west on Highway 34, where he is opening a feed warehouse for General Mills, Inc.

Remsen, Ia.—Albert N. Schmitz, 43, prominent as a judge of grains at fairs and originator of two types of corn, died at Le Mars hospital of tetanus, March 5.—P. J. P.

Davenport, Ia.—Spontaneous combustion started a fire at the four-story steel corn drier at the Victoria Elvtr. Co.'s plant recently that destroyed approximately 500 bus. of corn.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Nine hundred and fifty members of the CIO Cereal Workers struck at the Quaker Oats Co.'s plant in a dispute over a change of rest periods in a new wage contract.

Grant Center, Ia.—John Schick and E. W. Sauder of Gridley, Kan., have purchased the Grant Center Grain Co.'s elevator from Bruce and Earl Fulenwider. Mr. Schick will operate the business.

Northwood, Ia.—R. T. Nelson of Cedar Rapids, former Northwood resident, has succeeded H. H. Douglass as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Mr. Douglass resigned after 23 years in the position.

Sioux City, Ia.—Managers and directors of 52 farmers co-operative associations in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota recently met at the Warrior Hotel to discuss the co-operative open-formula feed program.

Ortonville, Ia.—Den and Tom Mann and E. O. DeAtley, who have operated the Ortonville Elevator for years, have sold it to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Wauke. The new owners will use it as a loading place and will install seed treating equipment.

Akron, Ia.—H. W. Ross sold his grain and feed business and elevator to J. H. Earnest who will combine the business with the Akron Feed Mills. Mr. Earnest plans to make several improvements on the property, installation of new grain drying equipment being included.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Francis Day, Missouri Valley operator of 7 southwest Iowa grain elevators, requested the water board for a three-year lease on a 1,000-ft. strip of land adjoining the deep water channel of the Missouri River here. The request was turned over to an attorney for an opinion.

Washington, Ia.—Cecil Long and Chas. Hottle, proprietors of the firm of Long & Hottle, have purchased the Finney Feed & Supply Co. from H. C. Finney. They will operate both businesses with Everett Miller as manager of the newly purchased business. Mr. Finney will be affiliated with the Farmers' Hybrid Corn Co., Hampton, Ia.

Villisca, Ia.—Floyd Marvick of Bedford, who formerly operated the local Hayes Feed & Mill Co. mill when it was owned by Dr. H. A. McIntosh, has purchased the plant from the present owners and took possession of the business March 1. He will continue it as in the past but in addition will install incubators and hatch and sell chickens.

Des Moines, Ia.—Grainmen who had no opportunity to talk personally with their state representative or senator during the recent legislative recess, are urged to write them, drawing attention to the importance of getting action during this legislative session on our grain tax bill, which is on the calendar in the House and will be put on the calendar in the Senate. Indications point to favorable consideration; however there are so many problems before the legislature that are taking up the time of both houses that it will take much effort to get these two bills considered.—Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

KANSAS

Waverly, Kan.—O. A. Etrange is new manager of the Star Grain & Lumber Co.

Hiawatha, Kan.—Richard and Robert Benton have purchased the feed store of Loren Lundahl. Robert Benton will be the manager.—P. J. P.

McAllaster, Kan.—J. Ernest Bertrand, owner of a local 10,000-bu. elevator, will start construction of a 55,000-bu. grain elevator Apr. 1.—I. D. A.

Bellefont, Kan.—The 80,000-bu. elevator for the Offerle Co-operative is practically completed. The structure consists of four big tanks with 14 bins.

Salina, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Lamar Hotel on May 23 and 24, O. E. Case, sec'y, announced.

Hanover, Kan.—Work has started on the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n 55,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator. Contract for the 110 ft. high structure was awarded J. H. Tillotson.

Wamego, Kan.—An overheated bearing on a set of rollers at the Wamego Mill started a fire that ran thru the dust collector and ventilators but was quickly extinguished by the fire department.

Mayetta, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Business Ass'n has rented the Masonic store room for handling its feed and seed business, relieving over crowded conditions at the elevator proper.

Greensburg, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. moved its 40,000-bu. elevator from Joy to Greensburg, placing it upon a concrete foundation and over pits just recently completed east of the elevator now in use.

Winona, Kan.—The elevator being built for Morgenstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co. of Salina is nearing completion. It is a drive-thru type and has a capacity of 95,000 bus. Johnson Sampson Const. Co. has the contract.

Little River, Kan.—Wm. L. Donnelly, 54, ass't manager of the Burke Grain Co.'s elevator and who had been associated with the local company for 34 years, died at his home Mar. 10 of a heart attack.—G. M. H.

Bushton, Kan.—The Bushton Grain & Supply Co. will build a 150,000-bu. grain elevator. Jas. Megaffin, manager, said plans call for the erection of six main steel and concrete tanks and 11 interstice bins.—E. W. F.

Medicine Lodge, Kan.—Offices of the H. W. Skinner Grain & Lumber Co. have been moved to its new concrete building, which houses also a 20 x 45 ft. warehouse. A new 50-ton truck scale has been installed, with 45 ft. long concrete deck.

Holton, Kan.—John Beyer, veteran grain and feed man, and Mrs. Beyer celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary recently. Mr. Beyer started in the grain business in Arrington, Kan., in 1897. In 1916 he moved here and continued in the feed business.

Linn, Kan.—The Co-operative Exchange will go ahead with its plans to construct an elevator, it was decided at the recent stockholders' meeting. Whether of wood or concrete was not decided, but the elevator will be of about 35,000 bus. storage capacity.

Page City, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is building a 100,000 bu. drive-thru type elevator with high speed leg capable of handling 5,000 bus. per hour. It is being constructed by Johnson Sampson Const. Co. and is to be completed by harvest of 1947.

Mullinville, Kan.—The Equity Exchange recently installed a new overhead and electrically-operated lift. A larger leg has been installed in the elevator, powered by a heavier motor, increasing handling capacity 1,800 bus. over old equipment, to 4,000 bus. per hour.

Susank, Kan.—The Norris Grain Co. recently purchased the J. F. Stoskopf grain elevator. Considerable remodeling and improving will be done on the plant between now and harvest. The Norris Grain Co. has been operating one of the elevators in nearby Galatia for several years.—G. M. H.

Norton, Kan.—Junior Bieber, owner of the Norton Feed Mills, recently leased the property, effective March 1, to Lando Lesh, who took over active management of the concern. Mr. Lesh said the business will be operated under the same name, and will make use of the same state-approved feed-making formulae as have been followed in the past.—G. M. H.

Baldwin City, Kan.—The Baldwin Elevator has been purchased by a partnership of Carl Butell, Earl Kirker and Frank Barnett, who took over the business with Mr. Barnett as manager. Mr. Barnett has operated the Star Grain & Milling Co. in Wellsville for 10 years prior to the war. Improvements and changes in the elevator are planned by the new owners.

Meade, Kan.—The Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. purchased the Fisher Grain Co.'s elevator, making three elevators owned by the Gano Corp. here. The elevator had been idle for the past few months. Capacity of the Fisher elevator is 14,000 bus. and the plant is equipped with feed grinding and mixing machinery. Gano Grain Corp. now has 65,000 bus. storage capacity here, Paul Bridges, local manager, stated. Paul Sexton is assistant manager.

Medford, Kan.—John Casey, an employee of the Tillotson Const. Co., while working in the basement of the Clyde Co-op. Ass'n's headquarters unit, welding a pipe, was burned on face and hands when his acetylene equipment exploded. Buildings in the area were shaken by the explosion which ripped large planks from the elevator floor, damaged machinery, and started a fire that threatened the 65,000-bu. storage structure. The Medford fire department quickly brought the flames under control. The construction crew has been at work for several months installing new commercial feed grinding equipment at the plant.

Pratt, Kan.—Twenty steel grain bins owned by the CCC and used in the past for storage of CCC-owned wheat, were sold recently to V. E. Gates, Coldwater, Kan., wheat farmer. Total capacity of the bins was around 50,000 bus. Twenty-two additional granaries, 15 with a capacity of 2,730 bus. and seven with 2,170 bus. capacity, all that remain of about 150 such units first brought to Pratt County in 1941, will be shipped to Dodge City for sale. Demand for the bins continues in the southwest corner of the state. Price asked by CCC for the grain storage unit is at the rate of 10c per bushel capacity.—G. M. H.

Dodge City, Kan.—House Bill 142, which would increase inspection fees on carlot grain from a maximum of \$1.10 to a maximum of \$1.25, and fees for protein analysis from a maximum of 75c to a maximum of 85c and provide for a maximum revolving fund of \$200,000 rather than the present maximum revolving fund of \$150,000 and further provide for a minimum revolving fund of \$150,000 rather than the present minimum revolving fund of \$100,000 is pending legislation. Chief Inspector Emrie advises these increases are necessary to insure ample working funds and to provide a suitable surplus for a possible bad crop year.—O. E. Case, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

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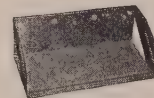
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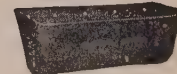
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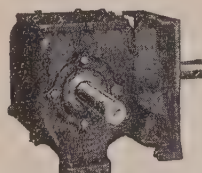
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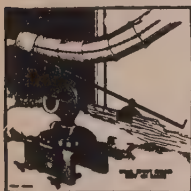
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Ames, Kan.—Arvid Detriche has sold his elevator to the Continental Grain Co. of Kansas. The deal includes all buildings and equipment and the north half of the 4-acre tract of land on which the elevator stands. Mr. Detriche retains the bare south half of land. This elevator head house, built in 1884, had terminal handling machinery and cribbed grain bins all built of Northern white pine lumber, cribbed wall bins and cut iron nails. The double feed in and double feed out conveyors had a capacity of 3,000 bus. per hour each conveyor. C. A. Kalbfleisch, who owned the elevator prior to Mr. Detriche, removed one half of the storage bins, shipping the material to other points, cutting its former capacity of 100,000 bus. to half that amount. Loren Cyr probably will remain as manager under the new owner.—I. D. A.

Dodge City, Kan.—Grain grading schools to be held in conjunction with Kansas State College and Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n are as follows: Concordia, Apr. 22; Abilene Apr. 23; Wichita, Apr. 24; McPherson, Apr. 25; Hays, Apr. 28; Colby, Apr. 29; Garden City, Apr. 30; Larned, May 1; Pratt, May 2. Meetings have been arranged to be convenient to all sections. Competent help will be afforded from Kansas Grain Inspection department and from the Federal department and they will carry with them a multitude of various samples of grain to be in position to give you some good, intensive schooling on grading and testing of grain from a grain buyer's standpoint and in keeping with official grain standards.—O. E. Case, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

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SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUPS
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will
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Garden City, Kan.—Aloysius J. Billinger, 24, recently confessed that he stole 1,956 bus. of wheat from bins and off the grounds in this vicinity since July 13 and collected more than \$4,000 thru selling it here and to an Ingalls, Kan., elevator. According to the confession Billinger operated with his own truck and sold the wheat almost as soon as it was stolen. Sheriff Al A. Dewey had followed up complaints of wheat thefts with checks at local elevators and when Billinger's name appeared on the lists of sellers at three local elevators although he lived in Garden City and farmed no land, he was arrested and bound over to the Finney County district court, jailed in default of \$7,500 bond. This is the second large wheat stealing case solved in Finney County since Sheriff Dewey, former FBI agent, took office in January. Arrests of five county youths who confessed last month wound up cases of wheat stealing in north and west areas of the county. Four of the five have been bound over to the district court for trial.—G. M. H.

KENTUCKY

Monticello, Ky.—The mill owned by L. P. Tate was totally destroyed by fire the night of March 7.

Louisville, Ky.—The North American Phosphate Co. has been granted a permit to erect a fertilizer factory here.—P. J. P.

Bethlehem, Ky.—The old Sewell Mill, located one mile north of here, was blown down by recent high winds. The three-story structure was over one hundred years old. It had not been operated for many years.

Henderson, Ky.—G. W. Allen, sec'y-manager of Ohio Valley Soy Bean Co-operative, announced that an advance payment of \$53,000 had been placed in the mails to soy bean producers. He said the payment represented 8c per bushel above the delivery price.—W. B. C.

MICHIGAN

Harrisville, Mich.—The roof of the Claud H. Estee warehouse was damaged by recent high winds.

Harrisville, Mich.—The Harrisville Grain & Lumber Co.'s elevator suffered roof damages from recent high winds.

Minden City, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. gave afternoon and evening free shows Feb. 26 at Community Hall when those attending were entertained by stage show and motion pictures. Door prizes were awarded. The party was planned as a show of appreciation to the public for its favors.

Blissfield, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-operative Co. held its 29th annual stockholder meeting Feb. 26th. Gross sales for the year were in excess of \$2,500,000. The company has 920 stockholders with over 3,000 customers. Records showed the company handled 285 cars of coal, 168 cars of fertilizer, 163 cars of feed, 41 cars of soybean meal, 70 cars soy beans, 131 cars corn, 104 cars of oats, 116 cars of wheat.—J. C. Kitter, mgr.

MINNESOTA

Winnebago, Minn.—Frank Bros. Feed & Grain Co.'s plant was damaged by fire recently.

St. James, Minn.—The office and scale of the Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s No. 1 elevator were destroyed by fire recently.

Chisholm, Minn.—Cawley & McDougall, a flour and feed business of H. L. Cawley and R. J. McDougall, has been organized.

Moorhead, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been issued a permit for construction of a \$60,000 elevator, to replace the one that burned last fall.

Minnesota Lake, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n is formulating plans for the construction of a larger elevator and warehouse in the near future.

South Haven, Minn.—A local feed mill with a quantity of grain and 60 dozen eggs recently was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$7,000.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build a modern brick and tile addition to its plant and install a new Hess Corn Drier. Construction will start about April 1.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minnesota Senate on Mar. 4 passed a House bill to exempt dealers in farm implements from securing licenses required for dealers in motor vehicles.—P. J. P.

Kasson, Minn.—The Kasson Grain Co. has completed construction of a 30 x 44 ft. 2-story warehouse. The feed mill is being remodeled and a 75 h.p. hammer mill and mixer installed, Ed Murphy, manager, announced.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Dr. H. H. Schopmeyer, formerly with American Maize Products Co., Robey, Ind., has assumed his new duties as director of research for International Milling Co. He will supervise work in the company's new research laboratory and its 17 products control laboratories.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. Frank Fraser, 69, manager of Midwest Properties, Inc., died of pneumonia in Sacramento, Cal., while on a visit to his sister. Mr. Fraser became owner and operator of the Fraser-Smith Co. grain commission in 1910 and became president of Midwest Properties, Inc.

Ormsby, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator will stage a celebration of its 40th anniversary this year. It reported more than \$1,000,000 gross business done in 1946. The elevator was started in 1907. Last year it had several days on which 10,000 bus. of grain were received as compared with the 7,900 bus. handled during all its first year of operation.—P. J. P.

Morris, Minn.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. will build a sub-terminal flax elevator here, to cost \$112,283, to help handle an expected larger flax crop in the state this year. The elevator, of 300,000 bus. capacity, will be built because of box-car shortage and the need to cover the crop as quickly as possible, company officials stated. District manager of C.P.A. has approved the construction.—A.M.M.

Alden, Minn.—Wm. T. Morin, operator of the Morin Mills, is building an all-steel grain and feed plant. The first unit of the new property, which ultimately will include a 32 x 36 ft. x 60 ft. high all metal feed mill, is a series of steel tanks. These tanks rest on a concrete slab foundation 20 x 70 ft., one end of which adjoins trackage of the C. M., St. P. & P. railroad, while the other will be adjacent to the feed mill unit. Fourteen steel tanks, 9 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. high, are being set up in a series of two. Each tank has a capacity of 2,650 bus. of grain. Grain will be received in an 11 x 32 x 60 ft. headhouse and will be discharged into a 16-in. screw conveyor housed in a metal gallery at the top of the tanks. A combination elevator and feed mill will be constructed later, the head house serving the tanks to be a part of the feed unit. The head house is metal clad and measures 11 x 32 ft. on the ground by 60 ft. high. It is equipped with a Strong-Scott manlift and a 4,000 bus. an hour leg. Facilities also are available for receiving truck lots of grain. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract. J. Howard Riley, for many years vice-pres. in charge of purchases and traffic for Nutrena Mills, Kansas City, who resigned recently, has established the Riley Feed Co. and is doing a general brokerage business in a complete line of feed ingredients.

MISSOURI

Paris, Mo.—Gale Turner has been appointed manager of the feed department of the Farm Bureau Service Co.—P. J. P.

Bernie, Mo.—Missouri Farmers Ass'n has opened for business in warehouses and elevator leased from the Bernie Grain Co.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—James F. Kistler, 74, formerly associated with the Quaker Oats Co. here for a number of years, died Mar. 7.—P. J. P.

Dexter, Mo.—The Missouri Farmers Ass'n has leased a building here for its business and has placed Roy A. Wylie in charge as manager.—P. J. P.

Salisbury, Mo.—Joe W. Ingram, Fay Van Pelt and Ruby Shannon have incorporated the Salisbury Milling Co. with \$10,000 authorized capital stock, to deal in grains, feeds and seeds.—E. W. F.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Wm. W. Lemons, 73, for many years engaged in the grain business and at one time manager of the elevator and grain section of the Marshall Land Co., died Mar. 8.—P. J. P.

LaGrange, Mo.—The LaGrange Elvtr. Co. voted to build an elevator this year. Wayne Murphy, manager, reported the 1946 business amounted to \$579,763.15, the largest volume in the company's history.

Crocker, Mo.—Ben Franklin, formerly of Granite City, Mo., has been appointed manager of the Crocker MFA Central Co-operative, taking the place of Roy Wylie, who has been transferred to Dexter, Mo.—P. J. P.

Maysville, Mo.—Ray Pittsenbarger, who has been operating a feed mill here the past 10 years, has sold the business to his brother, Arthur Pittsenbarger, and is moving to St. Joseph. Linden Walker, who has been assisting at the mill, will continue to operate it for the present.

Republic, Mo.—Blended Products, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., will begin operations in its local plant about April 1. Affiliated with Car-O-Green, Inc., also of Kansas City, the company will blend alfalfa meals with various proteins to produce a poultry feed. The plant is expected to produce 18 tons of blended meal a day and to employ 25 or 30 men.—E. W. F.

Warrensburg, Mo.—The Harding Feed Store has been sold by Mrs. Paul Harding and in future will be known as the Sunrise Feed Store. Besides carrying a complete line of feeds and seeds, the store will continue its seed cleaning operations, including custom work. Wm. C. Tucker, former newspaper man, is the new owner. Robt. L. Thedinger will be manager and Marion L. Dannaldson will be asst manager.

California, Mo.—Operations of the Kuhlmann-Mayer Milling Co.'s mill during recent months has increased the carload business of the Missouri Pacific Railroad about 80 per cent. The mill has gotten in an average of twenty cars a month since it went on a 24-hour seven-day a week operating program last fall. Its outgoing cars have been slightly more than those coming in. J. N. Gattermeir, local manager of the firm, said that when the present program of replacing and repairing is completed at the mill, operating at full capacity the number of carloads should average about one in and one out every day.—P. J. P.

California, Mo.—Henry Kuhlmann has resigned as manager of the Kuhlmann-Meyer Milling Co., bringing to a close about 47 years of connection with that institution. He started working at the mill when it was owned by his father, the late H. E. Kuhlmann, who established it in 1895, and Martin Meyer. During the years that followed he filled every job in the mill and in 1919 when the business was incorporated he was made sec'y-treasurer and became president after the death of Martin Meyer in 1927. He held that position until the business was sold to Mason B. McVeigh of Kansas City, Oct. 1, 1946. He became manager when Mr. McVeigh took over. Joe N. Gattermeir, local manager, has succeeded to Mr. Kuhlmann's position. Mr. Gattermeir has been in charge of the feed business since Mr. McVeigh purchased the plant.

KANSAS CITY NOTES

M. L. Clemens, Walter H. Mills and J. W. Hogen were elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Standard Milling Co. has ordered a quarterly common dividend of 20c a share, payable March 20 to holders of record March 10. The initial dividend of 40c was paid last December.—P. J. P.

Francis J. Russell, assistant treasurer of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., left here Mar. 7 for the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn. Russell has been paralyzed from the waist down since July, suffering from a spinal ailment.—P. J. P.

Tanner G. Stephenson, head of the millfeed department of the Checkerboard Elvtr. Co., has been named manager of the company's Kansas signed to become vice-pres. of the E. H. Sullivan Grain Co. Jas. W. Hogan, recently transferred from the St. Louis Checkerboard office, has replaced Mr. Hale in the local grain department. Mr. Hogan has applied for membership in the Board of Trade.

The Kansas City Flour Mills Co. will build a four-story and basement building adjoining its local plant, to cost about \$213,800. C.P.A. approval has been received and construction will start as soon as possible. The new building will provide space for the mill laboratory, mill maintenance shop as well as warehouse space for bags and finished products. Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

MONTANA

Livingston, Mont.—W. H. Strong and S. L. Bradley are opening a feed store on East Park St.

Miles City, Mont.—Jas. H. Lincoln, 58, manager of the George C. Bagley Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past 11 years, died recently after a brief illness.

Great Falls, Mont.—Clinton L. Jackett, general manager for the flour and merchandising division of the Royal Milling Co., died recently following a brief illness.

NEBRASKA

Fairbury, Neb.—Construction of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on 5th St. adjoining the Rock Island right-of-way, has started.

Cook, Neb.—The Farmers Lumber Co.'s yard and elevator have been sold to Leroy Betzleberger and Carl Dieckgrafe, who have taken charge of the business.

Lincoln, Neb.—James Leroy Welsh, head of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. of Omaha, has been appointed by Gov. Val Peterson as regent of the University of Nebraska.—P. J. P.

Columbus, Neb.—The Al-Fa Meal Co.'s alfalfa dehydration plant is moving to its new location one and one-half mile northwest of here on Highway 81. A tile and steel constructed building will house the plant.

Darr, Neb.—Barton Mills, Inc., has been incorporated to operate an alfalfa dehydration mill, and to deal in all types of agricultural products; capitalization, \$200,000. Incorporators are: S. W. and Betty McCutchen Barton.—G. M. H.

Barneston, Neb.—A trailer truck owned by the Behr Grain Co., which recently broke down on Highway 77 near Manhattan, was robbed of approximately \$150 worth of equipment while the driver was absent after repair parts.—G. M. H.

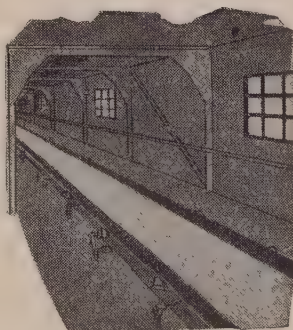
David City, Neb.—The Etting mill, built in 1882, has been sold to Cornbelt Mills, Inc., Lincoln, Neb., by the heirs of Alex Etting estate. I. B. Griffin, manager of the mill the past year, will continue in that position for the new owners. The mill is being renovated and improved.

Lexington, Neb.—The New Idea Processing, Inc., has been incorporated, to deal in farm commodities; capitalized at \$100,000; incorporators, Otto Meyer, Harlow Schmidt and Ralph Batie. The new plant will be located south of the railroad track at the west edge of town. A single drier will be installed, using a new chopping and drying process. Construction of the building will start at once.

Hemingford, Neb.—Construction of the 200,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator being built by the Farmers Co-operative is in full swing. The J. T. McDowell & Sons Co. has the contract. The main part of the building will be 65 x 48 ft., with 6 19x120 ft. tanks. It will be 150 ft. high, a 60 ft. deck truck scale, a warehouse for grinding and mixing of feeds and storage, will be included in the elevator in which modern equipment and machinery will be installed. Extra trackage has been laid by the Burlington Railroad.

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No. 45 Does grain gain or lose appreciable moisture in ordinary elevator transferring?

No. While such aeration will remedy "sweating" and heating, the degree of kernel exposure involved in volume transferring under average climatic conditions will not materially increase or decrease grain moisture content. However, cold grain being run in warm, humid air will condense enough surface moisture to reduce testweight appreciably.

THE **Weevil-Cide** COMPANY
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Mel Steadman, formerly of the F. R. Miller Feed Mills, has recently purchased that company's elevators here and at Dunbar, Neb., which he will operate under the name of the Steadman Grain Co., whose functions will be to originate local grains grown in that territory. At the same time, he will service the trade for their local feed requirements. In this respect, he will have a small grinding plant and will be able to, in some cases, render delivery service to his local trade. Mr. Steadman is well-known in Southeastern Nebraska, having been born in that locality some thirty odd years ago.

Chadron, Neb.—Chadron Milling Co. will construct a feed plant as part of the modernization and development plant being carried out by the company, Carl A. Quarnberg, president of the concern, announced. C. P. A. approval for construction of the new unit, to cost \$30,000, has been received. Some reconditioned material and equipment taken from the old feed manufacturing plant will be used. Construction of the plant will start in April if sufficient materials are available. The building will be erected on the site of the old feed mill and a 30,000-bu. grain storage structure on the west end of the property. The old mill and storage bins are being dismantled. Steam-rolled barley, molasses feeds, range cubes and poultry pellets will be among the feeds manufactured in the plant.

NEW ENGLAND

St. Albans, Vt.—Silas R. Renaudette, superintendent of the local plant of the St. Albans Grain Co., has been promoted to production manager of the company's four New England manufacturing establishments.

NEW JERSEY

Bordentown, N. J.—The Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange is building a feed mill on its 30-acre site. Richard W. Smith, district manager, said the plant will serve patrons in New Jersey and in eastern Pennsylvania and southern New York. The plant will be 80 x 90 ft. and 5 stories high, with a capacity of about 100,000 tons of formula feeds a year.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Martin Arthur Case, 86, retired, for 25 years weighmaster for the Pillsbury Mills, Inc., died Mar. 9.—P. J. P.

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GRAIN ELEVATORS
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**R. R. HOWELL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Canandaigua, N. Y.—The storage plant of the Co-operative Grange League Federation burned Feb. 10. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

Lacona, N. Y.—The Stevens Milling & Feed Co., Inc., has installed machinery for the manufacture of Bi-Kem Base, a recently perfected base for poultry and livestock feeds, developed under a patented process.

Madrid, N. Y.—The Madrid Feed & Coal Co., Inc., has been incorporated to deal in feed and other products. The new firm is capitalized at \$10,000, with 100 shares of common stock. Incorporators are Wm. F. Borrmann, Bernice D. Borrmann, Robt. D. Weismann and Anna B. Weismann.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Norris W. Gruenger has been promoted to regional manager of eastern feed sales of Pillsbury Mills, Inc. He also will be in charge of the company's Buffalo wheat department temporarily. Mr. Gruenger succeeds his father, Fred G. Gruenger, who has retired after 50 years of service with the company.—G. E. T.

New York, N. Y.—The following were admitted to membership on the New York Produce Exchange: Thomas E. Hosty, Sincere & Co., grain and stock brokers, Chicago; Raymond L. Valentine of Jacques A. Davis, flour, grain and feed brokerage, New York; Lovell Y. Pulliam, Glidden Co., Cleveland; Herman H. Browne, N.V.V. Feed Corp., New York.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Construction of the \$385,000 grain gallery at the Port Authority Grain Terminal, held up for nearly a year by lack of steel, has started and it is planned will be completed by October. Completion will permit use of the \$300,000 concrete pier, built last March, for the loading of grain on ships. Construction of the gallery is the final major step in the \$1,000,000 modernization of the grain elevator at the foot of Columbia St. Other work included reconditioning of machinery, waterproofing of the roof and refinishing the concrete bins. The new gallery will provide a quicker turn-around for ships. It will have facilities for loading one ship, with provision to add facilities for another ship if necessary. The structure will be 550 ft. long, 93 ft. high and more than 20 ft. wide.

NORTH DAKOTA

Thompson, N. D.—Bernard Johnson, 66, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for over 30 years, died in a Grand Forks hospital, Feb. 28, after a day's illness.

Wales, N. D.—The Peavey Elevators is moving an elevator from Mowbray to a site near its local house, to provide added storage facilities. The elevator was owned by the Farmers Union. The serious box-car shortage had handicapped it and it suspended operations some time ago.

Buttzville, N. D.—The McLean-Cruden Elevator and lumber yard has been purchased by Bernie Cruden and Johnnie Schultz from L. D. McLean. Mr. Cruden has been affiliated with and part owner of the company for the past six years, and Mr. Schultz was an employee of the company for two years before entering the armed service.

Fargo, N. D.—Managers of Peavey Elevators of the Fargo-Moorhead area met at the Gardner Hotel recently, with executives from Minnesota and North Dakota, when elimination of weeds in grain fields by the use of chemicals, selection of seed, and treatment of seed to prevent disease were discussed. C. O. Eian, Perley, Minn., E. J. Lamb, Lisbon, N. D., and Theo. Bergan, Nome, N. D., who have managed elevators 25 years, were honored at the meeting and received wrist watches in recognition of their service. Speaker at a noon luncheon was Dr. F. Gray Butcher, extension entomologist and plant pathologist at NDAC, who discussed problems confronting farmers. O. W. Poole, traveling superintendent, was in charge of the meeting.—A. M. M.

Larimore, N. D.—The Larimore Farmers Union has moved the elevator it purchased at Shawnee to its new foundation here. It will be remodeled and repaired in time to handle this year's crops.

Westhope, N. D.—New equipment is being added at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and other work is being done to get the elevator in top shape for the coming season. A new grain distributor and cleaner are being installed.

OHIO

St. Paris, O.—The Paris Grain Co. will build a grain drier, estimated cost \$8,000.

Amherst, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is planning to install complete new grinding and grain handling machinery in its plant.

Pemberville, O.—The Pemberville Elvtr. Ass'n at its recent annual meeting authorized increasing capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Upper Sandusky, O.—The U. S. Commission Co. has voted to increase its common capital stock to \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 p. v. each.

Bradner, O.—We are producing quality meals, equally blended ready for immediate shipment, in our new dehydrated alfalfa mill erected in 1946.—Portage Valley Milling Co.

West Liberty, O.—Don Merrick, president of Central Mills, Inc., Dunbridge, O., announced purchase of the Logan County Dehydrators plants here and at Mechanicsburg, O.

South Solon, O.—The Opkasit Center grain elevator here was destroyed by fire, Mar. 3. MacIown McGilliard, manager, said all the machinery and 20,000 bus. of corn were lost.—P. J. P.

Hillsboro, O.—The Highland County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n grossed more than a million dollars in business operations during 1946, according to the annual report of J. Arthur Adams, local manager.—P. J. P.

Collins, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n reported the highest gross income in its history at its recent annual meeting, the year's receipts amounting to \$320,193. L. W. Weinlau, manager of the association, was in charge of the meeting.

Ney, O.—The Ney Co-op. Grain Co.'s volume of business for 1946 was \$918,048. It was estimated that at least 100,000 bus. of grain were sent to other elevators because railroad cars were not available. Kenneth Weber is elevator manager.

New Bremen, O.—Bremco Alfalfa Mills and Poppe Alfalfa Co., local alfalfa processing firms here, combined assets and incorporated Bremco Alfalfa Mills for \$100,000. The incorporators are Ernest O. Schwartz, Irene and Arnold H. Poppe.

Perrysburg, O.—The Perrysburg Grain & Supply Co., S. E. Salisbury, manager, reported gross sales of \$152,488 for 1946, the largest in the 30-year history of the business. A 5 per cent dividend was voted on stock and 3 per cent on patronage checks.

Springfield, O.—The Clark County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n's elevator burned March 6. M. C. Langdon, manager, estimated the loss at about \$15,000. Most of the damage was from water which soaked more than 5,000 bus. of grain.—P. J. P.

Strongsville, O.—Jos. Harwood of the Harwood Feed & Grain Co., Berea, O., has purchased the Roy Milling Co. and taken possession. He will operate the local plant as well as his present business in Berea. Mr. Harwood worked for the Roy Milling Co. from 1930 to 1940 and is familiar with the local territory.

Sedalia, O.—The Sedalia Grain & Lumber Co. is again in full operation, repairs on its mill having been completed and new machinery installed. Complete new corn handling equipment, new and larger motors and new power machinery have been added. During the time the improvements were being made the mill discontinued operation.

Van Wert, O.—The Van Wert County Farm Bureau Co-operative has started construction of a service center on a four-acre tract here. The center will include a grain elevator with a feed, seed and fertilizer building attached, coal bins, bulk oil and gasoline storage, farm repair shop and farm machinery sales and display building, farm store and office building, building materials warehouse and truck garage. Estimated cost is \$15,000, exclusive of machinery and equipment.

Columbus, O.—The following new members have been enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc.: Ottoville Hatchery & Feed Mill, Ottoville; Arthur Pickles, Columbus; A. F. Shirk, Canton; Bremen Alfalfa Mills, New Bremen; McClure Elevator, J. Carl Conrad, Eldorado; Hillsboro Farmers Exchange, Hillsboro; Geo. Weber & Son, Martins Ferry; Miamisburi Mills, Inc., Miamisburg; and Snyder Machinery & Supply, Indianapolis.—C. V. Thomas, sec'y.

Cleveland, O.—Arthur F. Hopkins, pres. of Chas. M. Fox Co., Boston, Mass., announced the recent purchase by the Sheets Elvtr. Corp., a new company affiliated with the Chas. M. Cox Co., of the Sheets Elvtr. Co. and the G. E. Conkey Co., operating plants here, at Toledo, O., and Nebraska City, Neb., with 25 warehouses maintained in the midwest, southern and western states. Headquarters of the new company will be here. Mr. Hopkins is president and Harold Garey, vice-pres. Mr. Garey formerly was production manager of the four plants operated by affiliates of Chas. M. Cox Co. in New England. Frank S. Sheets will remain as president of The G. E. Conkey Company. The policies of The Sheets and Conkey companies will be carried on without interruption and no changes in personnel are contemplated at this time. Production and distribution of the well-known Conkey Y-O Feeds will be continued by the new owners.

OKLAHOMA

Stilwell, Okla.—The Adair County Farmers Co-operative has leased the J. L. Robinson building to house feed, seed and fertilizer stocks.—E. W. F.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A movement to exempt feed, seed, fertilizer and farm machinery from the Oklahoma two per cent sales tax has been defeated by the House of Representatives.—E. W. F.

Enid, Okla.—Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here May 9 and 10, with headquarters at Hotel Youngblood. All persons planning to attend should make reservations early. A program of important addresses and discussions is being planned and any one having special subjects he wishes discussed is invited to advise the sec'y. District meetings are contemplated to be held the week following the convention, starting May 13 at Hobart; Clinton, May 14; Woodward, May 15; Alva, May 16; El Reno, May 17. Members are urged to express approval or disapproval of the above mentioned dates.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Menoken, Wash.—Touchet Valley Grain Growers' elevators here and at Coppei have been emptied of their grain sufficiently that repairs can be made in anticipation of another bumper harvest.—F. K. H.

Pasco, Wash.—The Great Western Grain Co-operative has been incorporated, with total capitalization of \$1,000,000. It is exclusively a growers organization and only actual grain growers will be stockholders. A tentative site on which will be built a flour mill, a terminal storage warehouse, a stock feed mill and a dextrin plant has been selected here near the Snake River railroad bridge. Don B. Shield, manager of the co-operative, expects to have the construction program under way by the middle of summer.—P. J. P.

Silverton, Wash.—Volume of business at the Valley Farmers Co-operative Ass'n increased 20 per cent in 1946 over '45. The largest increase was in the feed, seed and fertilizer division which was \$52,000 more than a year ago, totaling \$346,049 in '46. A farm machinery department will be set up in '47.—F. K. H.

Gladstone, Ore.—Clackamas County Grain Supply, Inc., on Feb. 25 filed application with the Oregon District CPA construction review committee for permission to erect a \$25,000 addition to its local building. The new structure would house the organization's co-operative operation and offices of the Clackamas County Agricultural Conservation Ass'n.—P. J. P.

Portland, Ore.—At the annual meeting here of Pacific Supply Co-operative the development of central Oregon's Hannchen barley (brewing barley) crop under marketing agreements with growers was discussed. Central Oregon, particularly Klamath county, has been a leader in producing pure Hannchen barley seed for 20 years.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—Washington State Feed Ass'n, Inc., held a sales conference in the Flamingo room at the New Washington Hotel March 11, 2 p. m. Walter Berger, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill., was on hand to show one of the outstanding sales problems films and presented facts and figures on National affairs and sales problems.

Salem, Ore.—The Eastern Oregon Wheat League bill to create a five-man Oregon wheat commission to find new uses for wheat has passed the Senate 29 to 1 and was sent to Governor Snell. The commission would be financed by a tax of half cent a bushel on all wheat entering commercial channels and would raise about \$75,000 a year. The commission's administrator would get \$10,000 a year. It is said that it would assist research and advertising which would remedy the big wheat surplus which is expected in a year or two. Washington and Idaho are considering similar legislation.—F. K. H.



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SINCE 1881

Seattle, Wash.—J. G. Wilson, manager of the Washington State Feed Ass'n, Inc., has issued a bulletin reminding dealers of the provision of the state law on the retail sales tax, specifying the exempt and non-exempt items.

Portland, Ore.—N. J. Barbare, head of N. J. Barbare & Co., was re-elected president of the Portland Grain Exchange at the recent annual meeting. P. G. Ostroot of General Mills, Inc., was chosen vice-pres., while Lew C. Fowler was re-elected sec'y. New elected directors are Preston Smith and W. A. Richards. Holdover directors are: Fred Donert, A. R. Scott, F. S. Robert, and G. E. Krummeck.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Washington Co-operative Farmers Ass'n will start construction of a feed mill for its plant about April 1, Paul D. Shafer, manager, announced. The new mill will replace another now in use, increasing the present output five times. It will produce feed for poultry and livestock from southwest Washington. The association also has a half million dollar poultry processing plant under construction at Mt. Vernon.—P. J. P.

Salem, Ore.—The one millionth bag of ammonium sulphate has been produced by Columbia Metals corporation at its local plant. The fertilizer is being produced at the rate of 6,000 100-lb. bags daily, with the plant being operated 24 hrs. a day and seven days a week. Demand for the product caused the plant to change from its original function of producing alumina from clay to that of fertilizer. Scarcity of bags has been a problem.—F. K. H.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rosholt, S. D.—The Miller Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned recently, the loss estimated at \$50,000.

Betts, S. D.—Lloyd Thomas of the Plankinton (S. D.) Grain Co. has purchased the Betts Elevator and taken over the business.

Mobridge, S. D.—A. P. Amberson, Belle Fourche, has become associated in a partnership business with Arnold Aby in the operation of the new Mobridge Grain Exchange elevator, recently completed on South Main St.

Reliance, S. D.—W. Kage of Pukwana is new manager for the former Alex Booher elevator, operating the business as the Farmers Grain Co. He was manager of the Farmers Elevator at Pukwana for more than 20 years.

Watertown, S. D.—Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn., has purchased the Acme Fuel and Seed Co., and appointed C. M. Kuhns, Jr., as manager. The business will continue as in the past, but under the name Cargill, Inc., with a full line of Cargill feeds and seeds added. Wallace Campbell, Fargo, N. D., will be assistant manager.

Lemmon, S. D.—The Lemmon Feed & Seed Co., a branch of the Hub City Feed & Seed Co., of Aberdeen, has opened for business here under the management of Jas. H. Long.

Mt. Vernon, S. D.—With the sale of its local elevator, its fourth and last elevator, to William Anton of White Lake, the Mitchell (S. D.) Grain Co. is going out of business, F. R. Graham, a partner in the enterprise, announced. Anton, in partnership with A. C. Cohrt, Mitchell, have taken over the elevator and business.

SOUTHEAST

Omega, Ga.—The Frank Powell Milling Co. recently installed corn cutters and complete feed mixing equipment in its plant.

Palmetto, Fla.—The Southern Agricultural Insecticides has been incorporated here with 75 shares n. p. v. and with H. J. Dien and John J. Dien as incorporators.—P. J. P.

Gadsden, Ala.—Wm. A. Martin, who has been associated in the feed and flour industry in the southeast for 15 years, has entered the brokerage business here for himself, handling flour, feed and feed ingredients.

Hendersonville, N. C.—Bert A. Boyd, former Indianapolis, Ind., grain broker, was reported critically ill in the Patton Hospital Feb. 26. Mr. Boyd, who is 76 years old, underwent an emergency operation Feb. 23.—P. J. P.

Roanoke, Va.—Lindsey-Robinson & Co., local feed manufacturer, is opening a model feed store here, to operate as the Fair-Acre Farm Store, with Frank J. Oliver of Lynnhaven as manager and Walter R. Jennings of Austinville as ass't manager.

Wilmington, Del.—Fire Feb. 25 destroyed straw, brooms, feed and other materials of the White Bros. Supply Co., a farm supply concern. The fire was started by a company employee who attempted to thaw frozen pipes in the rear of the building where the straw was stored.—P. J. P.

TENNESSEE

Carthage, Tenn.—A customer's truck recently sideswiped the warehouse owned by Albert Gore, doing some small damage to the siding.

TEXAS

Houston, Tex.—A fire in the Port Commissions Grain Elevator at the Turning Basin, Mar. 4, resulted in only minor damage.—P. J. P.

Gruver, Tex.—W. J. Eddleman has been named local manager of the Kimbell Mill & Elvtr. Co. He plans to open a feed store this summer.—E. W. F.

McAllen, Tex.—At a recent meeting at Boston, Mass., of officials of Cabot & Co., it was decided to curtail operations one-third at the local plant of Valley Vitamins, Inc., a subsidiary making pro-vitamin A and chlorophyll from alfalfa foliage.—H. N.

San Antonio, Tex.—Burglars carted a 600-lb. safe from the Douglass King Wholesale Grain & Feed Co.'s office Feb. 17, only to find a very small sum of money therein. Deputy sheriffs returned valuable papers and the firm's books which were found near Martinez.—E. W. F.

Hereford, Tex.—The West Texas Feed, Seed & Hatchery Co.'s new plant afford the company one-third more floor space, Jack Wright, manager and co-partner, stated, and provides for expansion in each branch of the business. H. L. Kearns, Amarillo, is Mr. Wright's co-partner.

Bovina, Tex.—J. P. Macon is building a 22x80 ft., 46 ft. high, addition to the Macon Elevator, which will add 70,000 bus. storage capacity to the elevator, increasing total storage capacity to over 100,000 bus. The structure is expected to be completed before the wheat harvest begins. C. C. Self has the contract.

Abilene, Tex.—Harry W. Dobbyn, president of the Texas Mill & Elvtr. Co., has announced his candidacy for the Commissioner in Abilene. Dobbyn, a veteran of World War II, was associated with the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. at Enid, Okla., for 18 years. He is a director of the Texas Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.—H. N.

Sherman, Tex.—The Grayson Alfalfa Dehydrating Mills has organized as a corporation with J. A. Alexander as pres.; J. Tip Newell, vice-pres.; and C. W. Scheurer, sec'y-treas. The \$60,000 plant will be constructed on a site 176x300 ft. on a Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad switch line in southeast Sherman. The company will process alfalfa into meal for sale to manufacturers of livestock feed. Machinery and equipment to cost \$42,000 has been promised for delivery in April.

WISCONSIN

Dousman, Wis.—Frank Hill, 79, former owner of the local elevator for 40 years, died of a heart attack at his home, Mar. 6.

Wheeler, Wis.—The Farmers Co-op. Feed Mill increased its stock from 450 shares common p.v. \$10 to 1,800 shares common p.v. \$10 and 200 shares p.v. \$10.

Fairchild, Wis.—The Fairchild Farmers Union Co-operative, recently organized, has purchased the Sylvester Feed Mill in preparation for the start of operations. The co-op will deal in feed, seed, fertilizer and the processing of feeds.

Oxford, Wis.—The Marquette Co-operative Farm Supply bought the Johnson Feed Co.'s warehouses and stock. The co-operative increased its capitalization from \$5,000 to \$40,000. It will conduct a feed, seed, fertilizer, coal and milling business. The mill and mixer are in operation.

Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin farmers set a new all-time record in the purchase of commercial fertilizer during 1946, when they bought 306,939 tons, compared to 264,940 tons in 1945. In spite of that, the supplies failed to meet the demand. The supply for this year also will be short.—P. J. P.

Wausau, Wis.—Cloverbelt Co-op. Service increased its capital from \$150,000 to \$250,000 and provided for various expansions to be made, including a complete feed mill on the site of the old Healy-Brown Co. ice houses on First St. The mill will be built and equipped as soon as possible.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. is defendant in suits for \$30,000 in the circuit court Mar. 3, because of smoke and fumes cast off by burning coal piles in its yard last summer and fall. Three families, claiming their health was impaired and property damaged by the fumes, seek \$10,000 each. The coal later was removed.—P. J. P.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Wisconsin Public Service Commission has ordered the city of Milwaukee to furnish water service to the new plant of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. in the town of Greenfield. When the city last August refused service to the new \$2,500,000 plant, Assistant City Attorney Bednarek said a court should decide the meaning of an agreement between Milwaukee and the town of Greenfield under which town residents are permitted to tap a city main. It was announced that the decision probably would be appealed to the circuit court.—P. J. P.

Janesville, Wis.—The Janesville district meeting of the Central Feed Ass'n was held here Mar. 3, at the Hotel Monterey. Speakers included R. A. Robias, sales manager of the H. D. Hudon Mfg. Co., Chicago; Jas. D. Hopkins, pres. of the Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n; Walter B. Griem, in charge of Wisconsin feed and fertilizer control, and Roland C. Tesch, pres. of the association. C. L. Smith, Farley Feed Co., was local chairman. It was the first of four meetings to be held during March, the others at Eau Claire, Fond du Lac and Green Bay. The same speakers will address each meeting.

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Killing Weeds with Borax

By S. C. LITZENBERGER
Assistant Agronomist, Montana Agricultural
Experiment Station

The use of boron compounds for weed control is a relatively new development. Investigations with borax (one of the refined boron products) when applied alone and in various combinations with sodium chlorate have been conducted by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station in co-operation with the Extension Service, a total of 365 plots being treated during 1940 and 1941. In addition to being comparatively cheap, readily available and easy to handle, borax does not cause fires and is non-poisonous to man and livestock.

The study has included experiments on two perennial range weeds, St. Johnswort and yellow toadflax, and six perennial noxious weeds, bindweed, Canada thistle, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, white top, and quackgrass. In four counties in 1940, comparisons were made with borax applications alone and in combination with 1 and 2 pounds of sodium chlorate on bindweed, Canada thistle, and quackgrass. The rates of application of borax varied from 6 to 18 pounds per square rod. In 1941 the experiments were more extensive and included leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, and white top. The rates of borax alone and in combination with the 2- and 4-pound rates of sodium chlorate were 3, 6, 10 and 14 pounds per square rod. In addition borax was applied alone at the rate of 20, 25, and 30 pounds per square rod to determine whether these heavy amounts of borax would be sufficient for complete kills. All treatments were made in single square rod plots in more than one location on the perennial noxious weeds.

Five, 7, and 9 pounds of borax were applied in duplicate square rod plots on well-established stands of St. Johnswort and yellow toadflax. Combinations of 5, 7, and 9 pounds of borax with 2 pounds of sodium chlorate were applied on yellow toadflax alone.

Sodium chlorate was used as a check for comparison. In some cases Atlacide, a commercially prepared chlorate weed killer, was also included in the experiments. The dry chemicals were applied by broadcasting.

On the basis of results of the experiments conducted during 1940 and 1941 with borax and borax-sodium chlorate combinations in various parts of Montana certain recommendations can be made.

Yellow toadflax and St. Johnswort may be controlled effectively by treating with 7 and 8 pounds of borax respectively, with no detrimental effects on the remaining stands of grass. More borax-tolerant species such as bindweed, Canada thistle, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed and quackgrass can be more easily controlled when the borax is fortified with sodium chlorate. The addition of 1 pound of sodium chlorate to 9 pounds of borax has been suggested at California (3) to increase the toxicity of borax. Our tests with 1-pound combinations bear this out, but our investigations have been too limited to make such a recommendation. On the basis of observations made one year after treating, the most economical combination of sodium chlorate and borax is 2 pounds of sodium chlorate and 6 pounds of borax per square rod to control Canada thistle, bindweed, Russian knapweed, and quackgrass, and 2 pounds of sodium chlorate and 10 pounds of borax for leafy spurge control. White top is not satisfactorily controlled with borax or any combination of borax and sodium chlorate, it being the most resistant to the chemicals tested.

Borax was more effective on porous, light soils which received sufficient precipitation to leach it into the soil to a depth of the main root system by the time the roots were active in the spring. Burning the weed before treating also increased the effectiveness of borax and sodium chlorate applied alone or in combination.

Soybean Crushing at Record Levels

Crushing of soybeans the first quarter of the 1946-47 season was the largest for any October-December quarter on record, reflecting the urgent demand for oil and a broad outlet for meal, the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration reports. Despite the largest soybean crop on record, supplies on Jan. 1 were only slightly larger than a year earlier but were smaller than the three previous years. Because of the world-wide shortage of fats and oils farmers have been asked to increase soybean acreage by 17 per cent over last year. Prices of soybeans in January had receded somewhat from the November peak which was the highest since 1920.

Disappearance of soybeans during the October-December quarter this year amounted to 46,266,000 bus. This was slightly more than in the same months last year but was less than in the same period of the previous year. Crushing of soybeans for oil, as reported by the Census Bureau, totaled 41,652,000 bus. the first quarter of this season. This is about 4 million bushels more than was crushed in the first quarter last year and 9 million bushels more than the comparable quarter in 1944-45. Exports of soybeans, October thru December, amounted to 1,962,000 bus. this season compared with 1,868,000 bus. last season.

Soybean production reached an all time high in 1946 and amounted to 197,000,000 bus. This is about 2.5 per cent higher than the 1945 crop of 192 million bushels and almost double the 10-year average. The record crop was produced despite the smallest acreage since 1941. The yield of 20.5 bus. per acre is the second highest of record and is 2.5 bus. per acre above last year and the 10-year average. The quality of the 1946 crop is not as good as the excellent 1945 crop but is better than average. Based on inspected receipts during the October-December quarter 70 per cent graded No. 2 or better this season compared with 92 per cent in the same months last season.

Supplies of soybeans on Jan. 1 amounted to 155,000,000 bus. this year compared with 154 million last year and an average of 165 the three previous years. Farm stocks totaled 36 million bushels on Jan. 1, or 7 million bushels less than were on hand a year earlier and were the smallest in 5 years of record. Stocks at terminals and interior mills and elevators were

smaller than last year while the supply at crushing plants amounted to 60 million bushels, an increase of 14 million bushels over the amount held a year earlier.

One Use for Ground Cobs

One destructive practice that needs to be corrected to line up with current thoughts on conservation is the burning of great stacks of cobs at country mills and elevators. For several winters we have used ground cobs for bedding in horse stalls and "loafing sheds." Contrary to supposition the cobs have caused little annoyance by sticking on fork tines in hauling the manure. My testimony is personal because I have hauled all the manure myself. We have cleaned single horse stalls about once in ten days, directly to the spreader.

We haul large loads by setting barn partition gates inside of the "corn sides" of any wagon or trailer, fastened at the top corners by short chains or hame straps and with a chain across the top in the middle to prevent bulging. Line the gates by hanging large burlap bags from the top secured by a few short fence staples. So much the better, if the bags fall short of reaching to the floor of the bed.—G. P. Williams of North Carolina.

CO-OPERATIVES are being asked more questions by the Treasury Department. Revised Form 990, "Annual Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax Under Section 101," requires farmer co-ops to show whether their patronage dividends were paid in cash or "paper"; calls for pertinent information on legal form of organization, capital stock issued and outstanding, affiliations, sources of income, lease or rent of property from persons directly associated with the organization, mortgage loans made to members and non-members.

IF IT IS NECESSARY for Britain to have wheat at \$1.55 a bushel, or even at \$1, in our humble opinion she should have it, and all Canadian people should be required to pay their share of the cost in taxes. What we object to in this Agreement is not subsidized cheap wheat to Britain, but that the subsidy is taken exclusively out of the pockets of the prairie farmers who were not a party to the Agreement, instead of out of the treasury of the Canadian Government which made the Agreement.—Searle Grain Co.

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DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY COMPANY—first to produce a fumigant that would do more than just kill bugs—offers immediate and direct service from the main office and factory, Kansas City, Missouri, and from branch warehouses located at Indianapolis, Indiana, Portland, Oregon, Spokane, Washington, and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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Field Seeds

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—The Alabama Seedsmen Ass'n will hold its annual meeting-July 9 and 10 at the Whitley Hotel.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—The annual meeting of the Arkansas Seed Dealers Ass'n will be held May 15 at the Marion Hotel.

SAUK RAPIDS, MINN.—A corn drier will be installed in a new building by the Farmers Elevator Co., at a cost of \$16,000.

CLARINDA, IA.—For use in surveying crops and for trips to branch plants a Piper Cub Plane has been purchased by the Berry Seed Co.

HAWKINSVILLE, GA.—The Slade Seed & Feed Co. has opened in a new brick and concrete building under the management of Joseph Slade, Jr.—L. D. B.

HEREFORD, TEX.—Jack Wright and H. L. Kearns have moved into their new building in which they operate the West Texas Feed, Seed & Hatchery Co.

BILLINGS, MONT.—L. H. Palmer has engaged in the seed business. Until last summer he operated the Farmers Grain Co., which he owned at Harb Harvey, N. D.

BURDETTE, ARK.—Soybean seed tests in 1946 at the Burdette Plantation showed Dorthsoy 2 in the lead with 39 bus. per acre, 3 bus. more than Ogden.

CLEAR LAKE, IA.—The Imperial Seed Co. recently held a series of sales meetings of sales managers and key salesmen. The seed grains imported from Canada came in for discussion.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—Members of the South Carolina Seedsmen Ass'n meeting here agreed to support a summer short course for seedsmen and farmers Aug. 25, 26 and 27 at Clemson College.

BISMARCK, N. D.—An appropriation of \$65,000 for a seed house and additional acreage at the north central experiment station has been approved by the appropriations committee of the House.

FARGO, N. D.—Herman Wilk, who founded the Interstate Seed & Grain Co. in 1917, died recently after having been in ill health for several years. He was 86 years of age and had been born in Lithuania.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alfalfa seed verified as to origin during the 8 months beginning July 1, 1946, amounted to 51,373,000 pounds, against 30,166,000 pounds during the like period of 1945-46, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—To improve seed cleaning service for farmers the equipment of elevators in Alberta is now under a permit system. Temporary permits are being granted to elevator having seed cleaners installed prior to 1946.

FT. WAYNE, IND.—J. W. Calland, of Central Soya Co., found that in Illinois beans planted in 24 inch rows averaged 2.6 bus. per acre more than beans in 39 inch rows. In Ohio, 21 inch rows yielded 6 bus. more beans than those in 38 inch rows.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—On land overflowed by a river into which waste from chemical plants has been discharged the plants from hybrid corn seed are dwarfed and branched and otherwise malformed in growth.

CHICO, CAL.—C. W. Alexander, Chico grain farmer, has been named California State wheat champion and winner of the annual Philip W. Pillsbury award by the California Crop Improvement Association. Alexander's wheat had a test weight of 65 pounds per bushel.—P. J. P.

CALGARY, ALTA.—Officials of the Alberta department of agriculture and representatives of the North-West Line Elevators Ass'n met here recently to make plans for the improvement of seed cleaning facilities in the province. O. S. Longman, deputy minister of agriculture for Alberta, said farmers have been urging that elevators do the seed cleaning and improve facilities for so doing.

AMES, IA.—Only three varieties of oats—Clinton, Benton and Marion—will be eligible for certification in Iowa in 1947. All other varieties were scratched from the eligible list at a meeting of the certification committees of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Ass'n. The committee believes that sufficient seed of these three superior varieties will be produced this year to plant the entire oat acreage in 1948.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Feb. 28 seed flax survey has been released by the Department of Agriculture and shows a net U. S. shortage of planting seed required to plant the intended 1947 acreage of 356,497 bushels. This survey covered the number of net bushels of seed flax held by seed dealers, warehouse men and elevators in each county, excluding the stocks held by or for the account of crushers and excluding the seed on the farms.

PASCO, WASH.—Five farmers here will spearhead a campaign to develop a universally pure strain of wheat in Franklin County this spring. In order to supply an available source of high grade seed to neighboring farmers, the five have contracted with the agricultural experiment station at Lind to grow large quantities of certified Baart wheat this year. They will be supplied with seed from the Lind station. In the contract, they have agreed not to use over a quarter of their production for themselves, selling the remainder. Assisting the experimental station in the program are the Washington State Crop Ass'n.—F. K. H.

TOPEKA, KANS.—Spraying wheat fields with 2, 4-D has increased the yield several bushels per acre, C. C. Bowman, Shawnee County weed supervisor said recently. Reporting of a meeting of the Northeast Kansas Bindweed Supervisors at Holton, recently, Mr. Bowman described the new uses of the chemical. "Average farmer loses \$450 per year in the growing of weeds," Bowman said. Recent experiments with 2, 4-D disclose that while the chemical has potent killing powers for some weeds, on perennial smart weed, it has only a 50 per cent kill, and is useless when used in the heat of the summer. It works best when mixed with soft water, Bowman explained.—G. M. H.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The executive committee of the American Seed Trade Ass'n recently voted to admit the following new members: Arkansas Valley Seeds, Inc., Rocky Ford, Colo.; Badger Seed House, Badger, Minn.; Casterline Grain & Seed Co., Inc., Dodge City, Kan.; Corn Belt Hybrid Seed Co., Boswell, Ind.; Farmers Supply Co., Lancaster, Pa.; H. W. Hulbert, Seedsmen, Lewiston, Idaho; Johnson Seed Store, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Kennett Grain & Seed Co., Kennett, Mo.; E. A. Martin Seed Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Roy A. Morton & Sons, Bowen, Ill.; Northwest Cooperative Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.; Occident Elevator, Bismarck, N. Dak.; Remy Seed Co., Mankato, Minn.; The Ross Seed Co., Wichita, Kan.; Union Seed Co., Nampa, Idaho. The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n was admitted as an associate member.

Western Seedsmen Add Many Members

The annual meeting of the Western Seedsmen Ass'n was held Mar. 8 at the Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb., Pres. E. H. Sexauer of Brookings, S. D., calling the meeting to order. In his address Mr. Sexauer urged caution in buying in our present uncontrolled free market.

Dr. J. I. Hambleton, entomologist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, told of the fertilization of plants with pollen carried by the very important honey bee.

Henry Windheim, treas., reported the finances in good condition.

Howard Withey, chairman of the American Seed Trade Ass'n research committee, and John Nicolson, explained the work, which will include a project for red clover. It was voted to appropriate \$1,000 a year for three years to promote the research.

OFFICERS elected are: Pres., John Nicolson; vice pres., Paul Stewart; sec'y, Chas. Sinn, and treas., Henry Windheim.

Chas. Appel, chairman of the membership committee, reported 22 applicants for membership, and they were duly elected, as follows: Stollers Seed House, Paulding, O.; Lauber Seed Co., York, Neb.; Bemis Bro. Bag Co., Omaha, Neb.; Casterline Grain & Seed Co., Dodge City, Kan.; Roscoe J. Carl & Son, Lansing, Mich.; W. B. Mallory & Sons Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Harley's Produce Co., Pond Creek, Okla.; Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.; R. F. Gunkelman, Fargo, N. Dak.; Woodford Spears & Son, Paris, Ky.; Chambers Seed Co., Louisville, Ky.; Occident Elevator, Bismarck, N. Dak.; Tri State Milling Co., Rapid City, S. Dak.; Union Seed Co., Nampa, Idaho; Globe Seed & Feed Co., Twin Falls, Idaho; Paul V. McMahon, Ames, Ia.; McAllister Seed Farms, Mt. Union, Ia.; Chase Bag Co., Omaha, Neb.; Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Summit Grain Co., Cheyenne Wells, Wyo.; J. L. Dudeck, Oregon, Mo.; St. Joseph Testing Laboratory, St. Joseph Mo.

All Redman Wheat Allocated

Only a small portion of the 9,000 applications for seed of Redman wheat received during the winter by the Dominion Laboratory at Winnipeg, Man., can be supplied out of the 15,200 bus. of commercial seed and 2,500 bus. certified quality available.

The seed is shipped in 6-bu. lots. It resists rust. Some United States firms have offered \$10 a bushel for the seed.

Shortage of Soybean Seed

An acute shortage of soybeans for spring seeding prevails throughout the soybean-growing areas of the East and Midwest as a direct result of the high price that has been paid by processors bidding for the soybean crop the past few months, according to a statement made by J. C. Hackelman, farm crops specialist of the agronomy department, University of Illinois.

States in which there is an acute shortage of soybeans for seed include Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. Not only have farmers sold themselves short of seed to take advantage of the high price offered, but representatives from the Southern States, Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, are already in the Northern territories buying beans in carlot quantities and moving them out.

Lincoln and Chief varieties are the principal varieties being taken out. What beans remain in elevators may have been separated with seed beans in separate bins, but even some of these beans have already been bought by processors who sold the oil and meal that is in them.

Victoria Blight of Oats

By E. D. HANSING, associate plant pathologist,
A. L. CLAPP, agronomist, C. L. KING,
extension plant pathology specialist,
Kansas State College.

Victoria blight of oats was first observed at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in 1944. In 1945 the disease was observed in oat fields in Iowa, Montana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Texas. This new disease of oats was first observed and identified in Kansas in 1946. It has been reported in most of the oat growing states in central and eastern United States, from Texas to Idaho in the Great Plains to Florida and New York along the Atlantic Coast.

It is believed that the fungus (*Helminthosporium Victoriae* Meehan and Murphy) causing this new disease has occurred as a saprophyte or weak parasite on certain grasses, such as timothy, orchard grass, and green fxtail, for a long time, but our older varieties of oats were resistant; consequently, the disease did not build up.

The variety Victoria was introduced from South America in 1927. Since it was resistant to crown rust and smut, it has been used extensively in breeding new varieties of oats. In 1946, approximately 25,000,000 acres of new varieties with Victoria as one of their parents or grandparents were grown in the United States. These varieties are resistant to rust and smut and have added millions of bushels to the nation's oat crop since 1940 when they were first distributed. Unfortunately, however, all of these varieties are susceptible to this new disease, and the fungus has found a new host that is grown on millions of acres. This disease caused a loss of millions of bushels of oats in the United States in 1946.

LOSSES.—In 1945 Victoria blight caused a moderate loss of five per cent, two per cent, and one percent of the "Victoria type" oat crops in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, respectively. In 1946 the disease caused an estimated loss of 25 per cent, 20 per cent, and 10 per cent in these states. High losses have been reported in Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida, and other states. The disease was of minor importance in Kansas in 1946, causing an estimated loss of one per cent.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.—Victoria blight may infect the oat plant from the time the seed germinates until it reaches maturity. Many seedlings die before they emerge, thus reducing the stand of plants. Infected seedlings which survive are streaked frequently with an orange to brownish color, especially along the edge of the leaves. The plants are dwarfed, and most of the roots are brown or rotted off. Many of the plants shrivel and die prematurely before the heads are filled. The lower nodes are blackened and the internodes are brownish and translucent. The stems break over, often near the ground line and at the lower nodes. Lodging in oat fields is somewhat similar to lodging in wheat fields caused by Hessian fly. Severely infected fields may lodge 100 per cent.

VARIETIES TO PLANT IN 1947.—The Kansas Experiment Station recommends Osage, Neosho, Fulton, and Kanota for planting in 1947. Osage and Neosho are susceptible to Victoria blight but resistant to rust and smut. Fulton and Kanota are resistant to Victoria blight but susceptible to rust, and Kanota is also susceptible to smut. It is not known how prevalent and severe these three diseases will be in 1947. However, it is known that Victoria blight was of minor importance in 1946, while heavy losses from rust and moderate losses from smut have occurred frequently during the last few years.

In sections of the state where losses from rust have been frequent and severe the last ten years, Osage and Neosho would be probably the best varieties to plant in 1947. Tama and Boone may be substituted for Osage and Neosho in eastern Kansas when the supply of

seed of the latter two rust and smut resistant varieties is exhausted. Tama and Boone are resistant to rust but susceptible to Victoria blight.

U. S. Loans on Blue Lupine

Loans will be made to producers at the base rate of 4 cents per pound on top grade blue lupine seed produced in 1947. Lower rates in proportion to value will apply to seed of lower quality. The Dept. of Agriculture announced Feb. 14 the rate on 1946-crop seed was 5 cents per pound.

To be eligible for loans, the seed must be stored in approved public warehouses or other suitable storage space. The seed must be at least 99 per cent pure, 90 per cent or more germination and contain not more than 14 per cent moisture. The moisture limitation was added for 1947 in view of the deterioration experienced with high moisture seed in the past.

The loans will be available to producers from the time of harvest through August 15, 1947. They will mature on demand, but not later than September 1, 1947.

Clinton Oats Need More Fertilizer

By E. S. DYAS, Iowa State College Agronomist

Clinton oats are extremely stiff-strawed. Because of this feature you can use more fertilizer and grow them on much richer ground without the danger of lodging. Last year the addition of 20 pounds of nitrogen per acre (100 pounds of 20-0-0) boosted Clinton oats yields by nearly 15 bus. per acre in college tests. Applications of 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre gave average increases of 19 bushels. But because in past years that high a rate has reduced the yield of clover and alfalfa the 20-pound nitrogen rate is recommended.

The kind and amounts of fertilizer which will give the most profitable yields will vary with the soil.

Where possible, drill the fertilizer and seed with a combination fertilizer grain drill. Otherwise, the fertilizer should be broadcast and disked well into the soil.

Treating Clinton seed with a half ounce of New Improved Ceresan per bushel before sowing also is recommended as with other varieties.

Seed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1946, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED			
	Receipts	Shipments	1947	1946
Chicago	2,000	93,000	.....	8,000
Duluth-Superior	40,235	40,370	69,270	.....
Ft. William	17,988	67,743	216,325	396,933
Milwaukee	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Minneapolis	181,900	322,500	146,200	247,500
Portland	3,105	3,035	1,981	.....
Superior	69	24,424	115,873	124,278
	SORGHUMS			
	Receipts	Shipments	1947	1946
Fort Worth	856,900	169,400	372,900	193,600
Hutchinson	120,700	124,000	154,700	95,000
Kansas City	115,500	187,250	178,500	546,000
Omaha	.....	1,600	12,800	11,200
St. Joseph	.....	28,480	.....	3,560
Wichita	1,750	38,500	5,250	33,250
	CLOVER			
	Receipts	Shipments	1947	1946
Chicago, lbs.	1,318,000	1,248,000	887,000	423,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	590,426	50,455	917,987	839,425
	TIMOTHY			
	Receipts	Shipments	1947	1946
Chicago, lbs.	40,000	581,000	283,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	217,474	151,270	550,349	393,540
	CANE SEED			
	Receipts	Shipments	1947	1946
Fort Worth	2,200	7,700	1,100	13,200
Hutchinson	.....	1,700	.....	1,700
Kansas City	1,400	4,200	600	.....

Coating Seed Corn

A. F. Crow of Crow's Hybrid Corn Co., Milford, Ill., has discovered and developed a new way to protect seed corn from diseases.

A film coating takes the place of dusting with fungicides.

Many tests were run last fall to be sure film-coating was going to be the answer to many replanting problems. These tests showed that film-coated corn germinated from 92 to 98 per cent consistently, after one week to three weeks in the cold, wet soil in the cold chamber while dusted corn only germinated from 12 to 64, per cent.

Contracting Seed Corn in Ontario

Chatham, Ont.—Growers of Ontario seed corn will receive at least 60 per cent more than the base price for their 1947 crop, on the average 10 cents more a bushel, than they received last year, J. Duff Brien, sec'y of the Ontario Seed Corn Growers' Ass'n, announced here recently. The price is a result of negotiations between growers and dealers.

The growers have a choice of three contracts to grow for dealers and under contract "A" they will get 10 cents more per bushel should the base price remain at \$1.14 per bushel. Under "A" the dealers supply the seed. Under "B" the growers will receive 14 cents less should the base price remain the same. The producers supply the seed in this contract. Under "C" contract the producer will receive seven cents per bushel less than he did last year if the basic price remains the same. The producer supplies the seed.

New Louisiana Seed Regulations

The new regulations under the seed law of Louisiana went into effect Feb. 15.

Tolerances and germination standards are the same as under the Federal Seed Act.

It is provided that no agricultural seed, except grasses, unscarified legumes (such as clovers, alfalfa, Alyce Clover, Crotalaria, Kudzu, Singletary Peas), garden seed listed in the standards for germination, and seed released by the United States Customs, shall be offered for sale if the germination percentage is below sixty per cent.

"No agricultural and vegetable seed shall be sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale containing in excess of two and one-half per cent (2.5%), of total weed seed. Exception: Effective until January 1, 1948, Carpet grass, Common Lespedeza, and Dallis grass shall not be sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale containing in excess of five per cent of total weeds.

All information required on the seed analysis tag or label shall be placed on one side of the tag or label without intervening material. Information required under the Louisiana Seed Law shall be arranged as shown in the Rules and Regulations on a No. 6 standard shipping tag.

NEOSHO, MO.—Phil Ratliff, dealer in grain and feed, and farm owner, is charged by the government with having failed to report income totaling \$178,894.75 for 1943, 1944 and 1945.—P. J. P.

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Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

Grain Carriers

CHICAGO, ILL.—The special corn rates (lake locals) have been continued in effect until Sept. 30, 1947.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ice is reported heavy on the lower lakes, little thawing occurring the first half of March.

THE C. & N-W. RY. CO. will purchase 1,400 box cars, and 21 diesel electric locomotives, as part of contemplated improvements costing \$106,000,000.

THE ORDER giving export grain box car priority has been rescinded by the Canadian government, permitting the railroad companies to distribute cars.

ABANDONMENT of 31 miles of branch line from near Alamogordo Junction to Russia, N. M., is planned by the El Paso & Southwestern R. R. Co., and the Southern Pacific.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, effective Mar. 15, ordered that empty oil drums be shipped in single deck stock cars instead of in box cars.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Shippers in this area are receiving a questionnaire on their local supply of cars, returnable by Mar. 20 to Harold T. Reed, general sec'y of the Midwest Shippers Advisory Board.

GRAIN and grain products were loaded into 56,913 cars during the week ended Mar. 1, against 54,912 cars in the like week of 1946, and only 41,281 cars in the like week of 1945, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

FREIGHT CARS shipped abroad during the last four years have totaled 110,000. One ship left Weehawken, N. J., Feb. 24 for China with 47 locomotives. In 1943 43,117 cars were sent abroad, and only 31,836 built for domestic use.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a meeting Mar. 24 car builders and steel manufacturers will plan to step up the production of box cars to 9,700 in June and later to 10,000 monthly. Railroads had 86,031 cars on order March 31 as plans for the current drive were laid by ODT. The new 10,000 a month goal, if realized, will place new cars in service more rapidly than car retirements for the first time since early in the war.

THE PENNSYLVANIA Railroad report for 1946 reveals a deficit of \$10.8 millions, compared with a net income the previous year of \$49 millions. For many roads this would be an old story, but not so with the Pennsylvania. Never before in its 100-year history has that system, the largest in the nation, lost money. The freight rate increase was inadequate to meet increased costs.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The Interstate Commerce Commission car service order No. 647 designed to give the CCC first priority on 175 box cars daily for transportation of government-owned wheat from country shipping stations to Northwest ports went into effect Mar. 9. The Northwest boxcar situation has tightened during the last few weeks and the Portland office of CCC requested ICC to reinstate the order as a means of getting cars needed to bring wheat to waiting ships.—F.K.H.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Ralston Purina Co. laid off 50 of the 230 workers in its feed plant because the railroad-boxcar shortage has forced the mill to reduce operations, Manager Joseph F. Lepin announced. The mill's production has been cut to 30 from 46 cars daily, four days a week, Mr. Lepin said. "We have been promised delivery of 30 cars a day by railroads but we can't even get them," Mr. Lepin said. "One day, we received only 14 cars. We are swamped with orders but can't

BISHOP, TEX.—A roof hole box car designed especially to facilitate loading of cottonseed and grain for shipment has been invented by Henry W. Menn, manager of the Bishop Co-operative Gin. Menn's invention features a self-locking box which can be welded into the roof of any present-day box car so that cotton seed or grain can be spouted into the car thru alternate roof openings.—H. N.

TORONTO, ONT.—The Canadian Board of Transport Commissioners has ordered Canadian railways to reduce freight rates to their former level on grain and grain products moving from the lakehead to shipping points in eastern Canada. The rates were increased July 31, 1946. A joint application, made by the grain and grain products branch of the Toronto Board of Trade, Eastern Elevators Association of Canada and the Ontario Flour Millers Ass'n, asked for disallowance of the increased rates on grain, grain products, flaxseed and flaxseed products from the lakehead to Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has announced that, effective Mar. 15, penalty demurrage would be assessed against cars loaded with export traffic held at or back at ports. The penalty demurrage will accrue after the established free time expires at the rate of \$2.20 per car per day for the first two days, \$5.50 per car for the third day, \$11 per car for fourth day and \$16.50 per car for each day thereafter. The order was issued as an amendment to Service Order 369.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—The box car shortage has become a serious proposition with the local millers, grain dealers and elevator operators. For a short time the local situation eased up due to the fact that a large number of new box cars, that were made at Mt. Vernon, Ill., for shipment to points in the southeast came through Evansville and they were loaded here with grain and feedstuffs for the southeast. All these new cars now have been delivered and the situation is back where it was before. Leslie LaCroix, traffic manager of the local Chamber of Commerce, says the American Ass'n of Railroads has informed him that the situation probably will remain critical for at least four months if not longer.—W. B. C.

DESPITE war wear, Santa Fe kept abreast of its needs and prepared for the reconversion task, increasing its car supply from 76,212 in 1940 to 81,344 in 1946, a gain of 5,132 cars. Deliveries are yet to be made of 2,000 more box cars and 500 automobile cars, making the Santa Fe fleet one of the newest in the nation. "Because of the national pooling arrangement of box cars," Mr. Gurley said, "neither Santa Fe nor its shippers enjoyed the benefit of this planning, since the equivalent of ownership was rarely on our lines." Except for a brief period during wheat harvest when the company had 2 per cent above its box car ownership it operated with a minimum of 72 per cent and a maximum of 93 per cent of the cars it owned, the report continued. At times less than one-sixth of Santa Fe Class A box cars were under its control.

Car Shortage Will Last Three Years

By W. R. Scott, executive vice pres. of Kansas City Board of Trade

The total boxcar supply of all the railroads is approximately 700,000 and it is estimated by competent authorities that the present state of the nation's business requires a supply of 800,000 cars. Since 1941 new cars have not been built in sufficient numbers to offset the retirements of old cars. In 1946 only 40,000 cars of all types were built in the United States, and 65,000 cars were retired, so that we entered 1947 with 25,000 fewer freight cars than at the beginning of 1946.

The bottleneck in the production of new freight cars is steel. The steel companies recently agreed to make available for car construction enough steel to provide 84,000 new cars in 1947. Senator Reed has pressed the steel companies, and they have now revised this commitment to provide steel for 120,000 cars of all types. Since the rate of retirement is 65,000 cars per year, this would net an increase in the fleet of 55,000 cars of all types. In addition to the 100,000 boxcars short it is estimated that the railroads are short 200,000 cars of other types, or a total of 300,000 cars. From the indicated rate of building and retirements it is obvious that the car situation will be tight for quite some time to come if general business maintains its present rate of activity. It is possible that some preference will be given to building boxcars, but even if this is done the shortage will probably endure for another 24 or 36 months.

BEN C. McCABE of Minneapolis, Minn., was re-elected pres. of the National Tax Equality Ass'n at a meeting of the directors in Chicago.



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River Transportation Not Cheap

For every ton of freight which moved in 1940 between St. Louis and Minneapolis by river, the taxpayer contributed \$5.77 toward helping the shipper escape paying the full cost of the movement.

Again for every ton that moved on the Missouri River between Kansas City and St. Louis the taxpayer similarly contributed \$41.61—by far the major part of the total cost of shipment by water.

For a shipment between Pittsburgh and Cairo, Ill., on the Ohio River, the taxpayer contributed at the rate of \$2.35 per ton, and for a shipment between Cairo and New Orleans his contribution was at the rate of \$1.48 per ton.

In considering the table above, it should be borne in mind that the total charge for hauling a ton of freight one mile on the railroads of the United States averaged, at this period, less than one cent—and that out of this low average charge, the railroads met all their expenses, including not merely the cost of providing and running trains but the cost of providing and maintaining their own roadways, and the payment of taxes on the whole.

Adding 50 per cent to the subsidies per ton-mile listed above, by reason of the circuitry of river distances compared with rail line distances, it is seen that the taxpayers' contribution to the movement of freight on segments of the Mississippi River System is more than the total average charge for rail transportation.

It is clear, then, that when all costs are considered, including the hidden cost to the taxpayers as well as the vessel costs, most Mississippi River transportation is not cheap at all. On the contrary, it is almost fantastically expensive.—Ass'n of American Railroads.

Supply Trade

BEATRICE, NEB.—The Beatrice Steel Tanks Mfgs. Co. has increased its authorized capital stock from \$50,000 to \$500,000.—P. J. P.

SHORTAGE OF PIG IRON recently has become so acute that George W. Mason, pres. of the Automobile Mfrs. Ass'n, has written Major General Philip B. Fleming, Administrator Office of Temporary Controls, regarding its threat to passenger car and truck production. The manufacturers ask relief thru termination of allocation and priority controls of pig iron.

LUMBER PRODUCTION in 1947 is expected to equal the 1946 production, which was double that of 1945, A. T. Parrish, district extension forester, Purdue University, declares. Since markets are now stabilizing, the demand for poor quality lumber is decreasing, Parrish said. Low quality lumber and trees will be more difficult to sell.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Brig. Gen. James Creel Marshall had been retained on the engineering staff of the M. W. Kellogg Co. of Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Widely known in engineering and construction circles thru his 30 years of service on many major projects in peace and war, Gen. Marshall will apply a lifetime of technical knowledge and experience to the broad range of new engineering and research projects included in the immediate program of the Kellogg company.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—John A. Cuneo has been appointed manager of the Los Angeles branch of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., succeeding Harry W. Brown, retired. Jack, as he is best known by his many friends and business associates, joined Fairbanks, Morse & Co. in 1929 as a field engineer representing the company's export division, during which time he traveled the West Indies and in Latin America. He later was manager of the company's Havana, Cuba, branch. Following his assignment in Cuba, he was transferred to the export division in New York. Later he joined the ranks of the scale division in Chicago and then became manager of the scale department of the company's St. Louis branch. In recent years he has been assistant manager of the export division in New York and for the past two years was a member of the organizing staff of Fairbanks-Morse de Mexico in Mexico City.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—As the General Electric Co. sustained a loss of \$534,224 from its 1946 sales, the entire amount of \$43,039,589 net income resulted from a claim for refund of prior year's federal taxes, from nonoperating sources and from the restoration to income

of an amount previously set aside in a reserve for postwar adjustments and contingencies. In 1946 net sales billed to customers amounted to \$679,078,216, a total 48 per cent less than in 1945.

MOLINE, ILL.—After Apr. 1 all business and correspondence with the Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co. should be directed to Cedar Rapids, Ia., to which the sales and business offices are removing; the movement of the manufacturing facilities to Cedar Rapids having begun several months ago. A mill machinery and supply business is being established in Moline by W. A. Barnard; who has been manager, to handle the products of other machinery builders as well as representing the Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co.

Golden Anniversary of Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

The Strong & Northway Mfg. Co., incorporated in February, 1897, had its name changed soon thereafter to the present Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

Originally the business was largely of a jobbing nature, and an automobile agency was one of the early activities. Gradually more manufacturing was done and, for many years, a large volume of roll grinding and corrugating for the flour mills was done.

As the business grew the company came to designing and completely equipping flour mills, and until the end of the First World War in 1918, the largest part of the business consisted of the production of flour mill machinery. The company designed and equipped, in co-operation with Pillsbury engineers, the plant of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., at Buffalo, N. Y., which was the largest flour mill ever built in this country all at one time.

In 1930 a complete new plant was built in the Northwest Terminal district where the manufacturing facilities were increased.

A complete equipment service is rendered to the grain elevator, mill and feed trade. Unit coal pulverizers are made for firing industrial boilers. Besides meeting the wants of its regular patrons the company during the world war made gun mounts, and the pre-war peak of employees of 140 was increased to 325 and now remains at 180 persons, including the branch at Great Falls, Mont.

A. W. Strong, the original founder of the business, died in 1936. His sons Lucian S. Strong and A. W. Strong, Jr., who has been associated with him in the business for some time, at his death were elected president and vice-president respectively, and Philip Little, Jr., secretary.

In 1946 the company enjoyed the largest volume of business in its history, with the exception of two war years.

Books Received

SWIFT & CO., in their report to employees for the year 1946 detail what became of the \$1,310,975,697 income for taxes, raw materials, transportation, interest, pensions, group insurance and supplies, including \$11,252,172 in dividends and \$164,013,099 paid to employees in wages and salaries.

CHEMICAL catalog includes the latest books on chemistry, technology, physics, general science, mathematics, engineering, foods, formulas, drugs and cosmetics, medicine, metals, technical dictionaries, etc., as well as college and other textbooks. A free copy may be obtained by writing to the Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., 26 Court St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

SEED TRADE BUYERS GUIDE for 1947 contains 240 pages of information invaluable to seedsmen, including seed laws of each state, federal seed act, production, imports, exports, tariff rates, noxious weeds, lists of growers and dealers, field seed wholesale selling prices, retail field seed prices and lists of suppliers of allied lines of merchandise. J. M. Anderson, publisher, 211 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.

HORN Construction and Data Book has been compiled to aid users of building materials, by the A. C. Horn Co., after 50 years' experience in the manufacture of the materials. The first section of the handbook gives compact technical data on all Horn products, such as flooring materials, exterior and interior coatings, roofing materials, waterproofings, damp-proofings and admixtures. Fast reading descriptions of uses, coverage, color data and speed specifications feature this section. The second section of the handbook is a veritable treasury of useful tables, conversion factors, estimating tables, weights and strengths of building materials, etc. A copy of this practical and handy 96 page reference book will be sent free to executives, engineers and contractors upon written request, addressed to the A. C. Horn Co., 43-36 Tenth St., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

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Sacredness of Contract

By SAMUEL L. RICE, Metamora, O., before Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio

At first thought you may think this subject a dry one, but if you were short soybeans that midnite hour when price ceilings were abolished I am sure you realized the next day you were not only wet—you were soaked.

Faithful fulfillment of contracts creates the most valuable asset any business can acquire. You obtain that which no one can take from you.

Webster says "A contract is an agreement between two or more persons to forebear something." He also says to forebear means to endure, part with, or lose." How apropos to the grain business.

TEST OF MORAL COURAGE. — Many times a country elevator operator accumulates a line of grain on a declining market and often, when his forbearance is exhausted he sells out only to find, before he can get cars, the unexpected happens;—A frost in the Northwest, larger allocations for export by the government, and increased demands for flour sends prices skyward. It's conditions like this that tests a shipper's moral courage in completing a contract. But, just be like the Honest Irishman, who having accidentally broken a pane in a window of a house on Broadway, attempted as fast as he could to get out of the way, but he was followed and seized by the proprietor, who exclaimed: You broke my window, rascal, did you not? To be sure, I did, and didn't you see me running home for the money to pay ye for it?

TRADE RULES.—In 1902 The Grain Dealers National Ass'n adopted the first trade rules that eventually were to govern practically all trades covering the grain industry. These rules have been amended from time to time until today they comprise the practical experience of over forty years, thus forming the most perfect rules to govern our transactions that can be devised by the experienced men within our trade. These trade rules uniformly practiced thruout the country together with annual conventions like this with the splendid work by executive secretaries, like our own Charlie Latchaw, elevated the grain trade to high ethical standards, second to none in the commercial world. The daily transactions we make by telephone are so enormous that they are almost unbelievable and we do it without a thought of either buyer or seller defaulting.

If we do get into trouble in fulfilling one contract keep our courage up and whistle most of the time, and put into practice what the old lady said:

"She said she had had a great deal of trouble in her time, but she had always been consoled by that beautiful passage of scripture, the thirteenth verse of the fourteenth chapter of the book of Nicodemus, "Grin 'and Bear it."

After the grain trade rules were succeeded by the alphabet control and price ceilings, contracts were entered into at ceiling prices with a thought that so long as the price did not change it mattered not if the contract was filled; forgetting that you can not produce soya oil and meal without the beans. A contract at a ceiling price is just as valid as one made at a regular market price. I see no difference in a loss taken because a ceiling is advanced over night from a loss taken when the market advances an equal amount. Both are the same in dollars and if you are short the commodity the loss is equally hard to swallow.

During O.P.A. price ceilings and the permit system for shipments there were rather tough experiences. For example—a country shipper sells thru his jobber a certain amount of beans at the ceiling. The jobber has them booked with a processor. The processor becomes congested and can not issue permits. Harvesting goes on and the farmers roll in the beans by the truck load. The country elevator becomes filled and in some cases overflowed. Another

processor thru his jobber or broker can furnish permits. The country elevator operator in desperation books the beans and ships them out. Harvest is over and his beans are gone. About this time the first buyer wants his beans and rightfully so. A contract unfilled is a contract by default and we hope we never have those conditions to experience again.

May I now refer you to two of the trade rules of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, which has to do with the responsibilities of both buyer and seller.

Rule No. 1 Trade: It shall be the duty of both the buyer and seller, to include in their original articles of trade, whether conducted by wire or by mail, the following specifications: Number of bushels, or cars, Kind and grade of grain, Price, Point of shipment or delivery, or rate point, Time of shipment or delivery, Route, Terms.

Rule No. 7, Incomplete Shipments:

When the seller finds that he will not be able to complete a contract within the agreed limit, it shall be his duty at once to advise the buyer by mail, telephone or telegraph, whereupon it shall be the duty of the buyer at once to elect either to buy in or to cancel the deficit, or with the consent of the shipper to extend the contract to cover the said deficit.

If the seller fails to notify the buyer of his inability to complete his contract, as above provided, the liability of the seller shall continue, until the buyer, by the exercise of due diligence, can determine whether the seller has defaulted, when the buyer shall immediately, (A) agree with the seller upon an extension of the contract to cover the deficit, (B) cancel the contract outright, or (C) buy in the deficit for the seller's account.

In these rules you have defined clearly for you what our responsibilities are in our trades. Let us all pull for a return of the sanctity of our contract, remembering that the word of a grain man is as good as his gold. Let us meet our problems courageously. We can do it.

"Courage, brother, do not stumble.

Though thy path be dark as night;

There is a star to guide the humble,

Trust in God and do the right."

Bale Tie Situation Unhealthy

E. L. Kyte of the Grange Co., Modesto, Cal., writes the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n:

I made three trips East last year; one in March, one in June, and one in the last half of October, on bale tie business and nothing else. I have been in every manufacturers' plant and office of bale ties in the United States, with the exception of one.

It does not look any healthier, nor as good, as it was in 1946 for the following reasons:

Prior to the War we consumed 55,000 tons of bale ties in the United States annually. Today our requirements will run between 130 and 140,000 tons.

There are fewer bale tie machines in the United States today than there were in 1940.

The largest manufacturer of bale ties in the United States in 1940 is now one of the smallest manufacturers.

All of the eastern mills and manufacturers are allotting their western representatives, divisions, or jobbers the average tonnage of 1939-1940 for the amount they will supply them in 1947. No eastern manufacturer has had the foresight to acknowledge our tremendous increase in population, our increase in the cow population, or increase in our alfalfa acreage, which all cause the increased consumption of bale ties.

Many of the bale tie manufacturers hesitate to increase their capacity output of bale ties due to the advertising propaganda of several hay baling machine manufacturers, who are developing or have developed a one-man automatic baling machine which, according to the sales talk, is going to make all other hay presses obsolete.

GRAIN SHOVELS made of magnesium are being experimented with by George Steele. He is using 1/4" plate reinforced with 1 1/4 x 3/4 magnesium bars around three edges; also using the regular wooden handles and steel hooks.

Operation of Government Grain Export Program

The U. S. D. A. on Mar. 6 made a detailed report of all operations up to Feb. 1 under the 1946-47 grain export program of the P. & M. A.

During the seven months, July thru January, exports totaled approximately 244,000,000 bushels of U. S. grain. In addition, about 4,800,000 bus. of Canadian wheat milled in bond in the United States were exported to bring total exports to slightly over 249,000,000 bus. It is estimated that continuation of recent grain shipping rates (an average of 50,000,000 bus. a month during December and January) would bring exports to the 400,000,000 bu. figure by about May 1, with additional shipments during May and June constituting the year's excess over the basic goal.

Of the 400,000,000 bu. total in the original program it was contemplated that 267,000,000 bus. would consist of wheat and wheat flour equivalent (including 17,000,000 bus. carried over from the 1945-6 export program) and 133,000,000 bus. of corn, oats and other grains and grain products. While these are the target of the original 400,000,000 bu. program, the proportion of wheat in the total program has been increased. This has been done because of the preference of foreign claimants for wheat for food purposes, the difficulties in drying and shipping other grains, and the problems in the effective use of these other grains by claimant countries.

Of the wheat and flour total of 267,000,000 bus., 142,000,000 were listed for shipment as wheat (133,000,000 bus. by PMA and 9,000,000 by the commercial trade), and 125,000,000 bus., as flour. Most of the flour, and a large part of the 133,000,000 bus., of corn and other grains and grain products is to be procured by claimants thru commercial channels (chief exceptions being PMA procurement for UNRRA and U. S. Occupied Zones in Europe and the Far East.)

Secretary Anderson reported to the president on Nov. 29 that as of November 15 the PMA had shipped, had on hand, or had under contract the 133,000,000 bus. of whole grain wheat needed to meet the Government procurement requirements under the original targets of the program. The Secretary also pointed out in his Nov. 29 report that it might be desirable to ship somewhat more wheat and correspondingly less corn and other grains under the 400,000,000 bu. program.

Accordingly PMA purchases of wheat were continued beyond the 133,000,000 bus. needed to meet original target breakdowns. A total of about 48,000,000 bus. of wheat was bought between Nov. 15 and Jan. 31.

An Up-to-Date Blending Plant

By JAS. H. GLASS

Osceola, Ark.—Ground has been broken for a new blending plant located on alternate Highway 61 adjacent to the hydrator of the Mississippi Valley Canning Co.

Being built at a cost of \$125,000, the new co-operative will blend alfalfa meal, insuring uniformity of color and protein value. The plant will handle 25,000 tons of meal this year, and will be one of the first of its type in the United States.

Known as the Osceola Alfalfa Milling Co., the organization will have L. C. B. Young as pres.; Charles R. Coleman, vice pres., and D. S. Laney, sec'y-treas. Comprising the board of directors will be Mr. Young, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Laney, together with R. C. Bryan and J. A. Pigg.

The fireproof building will be constructed of concrete and steel. A laboratory will be housed in the building where constant analysis will keep the blended alfalfa meal uniform. A full time chemist will be employed. The new plant will be ready for operation about April 15.

Feedstuffs

A SHARK liver oil factory has been built in Mexico, by Untied States interests.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The American Dehydrators Ass'n will hold its annual convention Jan. 15 and 16 at the Congress Hotel.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The 22d annual meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute will be held Apr. 22, 23 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel.

GLENCOE, MINN.—Botulism resulting from eating diseased meat killed 435 out of 500 mink on the Hercules Fur Farm of John S. Chastek, with a loss of about \$75,000, according to an investigation by the University of Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the sixth successive year, the early spring lamb crop in the principal producing States is smaller than a year earlier, the Bureau of Agricultural economics reported Mar. 13. The decrease this year, estimated at 7 per cent, points to the smallest early lamb crop in over 2 decades. Iowa State College.

FREMONT, NEB.—The Eastern Nebraska Alfalfa Dehydrators Ass'n, meeting here Feb. 25 elected Paul Stewart, of Valley, pres.; H. H. Erwin of Fremont vice pres., and Howard V. Kanouff of Wahoo sec'y-treas. Principal speaker at the meeting was Ervin Burkholder of Cozad, a member of the board of directors of the American Dehydrators Ass'n. B. C. Johnson of Mead, another national director, also spoke.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 14.—The number of milk cows on farms was on the down grade thruout 1946, but toward the end of the year the rate of decline appeared to be slackening. Numbers during 1946 totaled 24,479,000 head, the smallest number for any year since 1941. From the beginning to the end of the year, numbers decreased about 2 per cent, compared with 3 per cent in the calendar year 1945, and about 4 per cent between mid-1945 and mid-1946.—U. S. D. A.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—When Clyde Karraker, grain mill superintendent of the Ultra Life Laboratories, saw the rat situation at the plant had gotten beyond power of himself, and his six veteran cats to control, he forthwith placed an advertisement in the local papers for feline reinforcements, 100 strong, to police the grounds. And cats of every description and walk of life are said to be answering the call, for all the milk they can drink with full privileges of the place as the bait. So if your Tabby's saucer knows her no more, don't worry, she's doubtless on the prowl for bigger pay. Check up at the plant.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—The International Milling Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., has given \$2,000 to Kansas State College for research in the department of milling industry, it was announced today by R. I. Throckmorton, dean of the School of Agriculture. The fund will be used for a study of the effects of grinding wheat with controlled roll pressure, according to Dr. J. A. Shellenberger, head of the milling industry department. The amount of pressure used in grinding indirectly influences baking results, he said. Most of the money will be used to purchase measuring devices to be attached to grinding rolls to measure pressure and the distance between rolls, Shellenberger said.

A. E. STALEY MFG. CO., Decatur, Ill., reported record sales and net income for 1946. The annual report said dollar sales rose to \$99,762,966 from \$78,134,190 in 1945, an increase of 27.7 per cent. Net income climbed to \$7,660,559 from \$2,334,819 in 1945.

Conference at Cincinnati on Distillers Feeds

The Distillers Feed Research Council sponsored a meeting Feb. 27 in the Netherland Plaza Hotel at Cincinnati, O., of representatives of the feed and distilling industries.

Representatives of the distilling industry on the program were: Owsley Brown, chairman of board, Distilled Spirits Institute and pres., Kentucky Distillers Ass'n; Dr. Frank M. Shipman, Brown-Forman Distillers Corp., and Chairman of the Distillers Feed Research Council; Dr. C. S. Boruff, Hiram Walker & Sons, vice-chairman of the Distillers Feed Research Council; H. F. Willkie, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons; General Frank R. Schwengel, pres., Distilled Spirits Institute.

A panel discussion on distillers feeds was led by Lyman Peck, feed industry consultant of Chicago. Those who took part were: Dr. S. Ansbacher, Schenley Distillers Corp.; Dr. C. D. Caskey, Southern States Co-operative; Sylvester Fisher, Schenley Distillers Corp.; Dr. E. C. Pattee, National Distillers Products Corp.; J. R. Rash, Jr., Bourbon Beef Ass'n; Dr. R. A. Rasmussen, Hiram Walker & Sons; Dr. P. R. Record, Security Mills; Prof. W. L. Robinson, Ohio Agricultural Experiment station; E. W. Ruf, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons and Dr. A. R. Winter, Ohio Agricultural Experiment station.

WALTER C. BERGER, Chicago, Ill., pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, delivered an address on "The Feed Industry and Distillers Feeds," which is published elsewhere.

Dr. FRANK M. SHIPMAN, chairman of the Council, who opened the meeting, said "The price of distillers' grains should never be below corn and solubles never below 1.5 times this price, according to results proven in numerous feeding experiments."

H. F. WILKIE, vice pres. of Jos. E. Seagram & Sons, said: During the past year, in producing 220 million proof gallons of beverage alcohol, including whiskey, grain neutral spirits, and gin, the distilling industry used approximately 42,000,000 bus. of grain, of which 27,000,000 bus. was corn. It is true that the amount of corn used by distillers is only a fraction of the 3,250,000,000 bus. produced in 1946, but it's still a lot of corn.

In processing 42,000,000 bus. of grain, the distilling industry returned to the farmer over 600 million pounds of protein and vitamin feed supplement, to balance feed formulas and to fortify the natural grains produced on his farm.

DISTILLERS' GRAINS FOR SKIM MILK.—In producing over 600,000 tons of distillers' dried grain during the fiscal year ending in 1945, the industry made it possible for the government to divert for human consumption millions of pounds of dried skim milk. The average use of dried skim milk in the period 1935 to 1939 for the feeding of farm animals was 133,000,000 pounds, more than half of the entire production of the dried skim milk industry. In 1946 only 15,000,000 pounds was used for feed.

Virginia Feed Dealers Meet

The first annual convention of the Virginia State Feed Dealers Ass'n was held Feb. 20 at the Hotel John Marshall, Richmond, Va., E. C. Wine of Harrisonburg presiding. About 300 were in attendance.

Among the well informed speakers were Dr. T. B. Hutcheson, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Dr. J. K. Loosli, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Fred D. Entermille of the U.S.D.A.; R. C. Connelly, sec'y-treas. of the Virginia Dairymen's Ass'n; R. F. Frazier, executive sec'y of the Virginia Poultry Federation, Inc.; Henry Hutcheson, sec'y of the Virginia Beef Cattle Producers Ass'n; F. E. Frantz of the McMillen Feed Mills, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Roy A. Mariotte; Thos. W. Heitz and R. W. Dickson.

A panel discussion was conducted by J. S. Ritchie, Petersburg; C. L. Whitmore, Broadway; Clyde Hill, Norfolk; and W. L. Kingby and Hiram Dabney, both of Richmond.

At the banquet given the evening of the first day the toastmaster was Col. Cliff K. Titus of Richmond.



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Feed Industry and Distillers Feeds

By WALTER C. BERGER, pres. A.F.M.A., Chicago, before Distillers Research Conference at Cincinnati.

The average production of distillers dried grains during the period 1938-42 from all sources was 244,000 tons. The peak production was reached in the 1944-45 crop year, which was 634,000 tons. Then last year, the 1945-46 crop year, this production dropped back to 330,000 tons for obvious reasons which are known to all of you. It is estimated that the

total production of distillers dried grains, distillers solubles and grains and distillers solubles will run in the neighborhood of 500,000 tons in this crop year; that is, from last Oct. 1 to Oct. 1, 1947.

I would like to ask you today who absorbed the additional tonnage when the production was doubled in the crop year 1944-45? Who were your customers? Was it direct sales to farmers and feeders? Was it sales to retail dealers who in turn sold it as straight ingredients to farmers? No, it was the feed manufacturers who were able to absorb this additional tonnage for you. It was the feed manufacturers who immediately started quick research tests to find out just what the values were in the distillers new products, such as distillers solubles and the combination of distillers solubles with distillers grains. They needed to know just what essential nutritional elements these products contained and in what amounts, so that they could use them in their formulas to the best advantage. They studied the research work that was being done by many of the distillers themselves. They studied the research work that was being done by many of the Agricultural Research stations and found that your new products had some outstanding characteristics that they could use and needed to blend with other available ingredients, so that the maximum utilization was made of not only your products but other by-products to produce the maximum amounts possible of milk, meat and eggs in this nation.

NEEDS OF FEED MANUFACTURERS.

—For a good many years your products known as distillers grains have been available for the feed manufacturing industry and they have been using them consistently, primarily, in dairy and cattle feeds. The three outstanding things which the feed manufacturer obtained from your distillers grains were protein, palatability and bulk. Then we went into the period of drying vast amounts of distillers solubles or condensing them and mixing them with distillers grains, making the product commonly known as "grains with solubles." In these new products the feed manufacturers research workers, the Agricultural Experiment station workers and your research men found that, in addition to the three major factors which you had in your distillers grains; namely, protein, palatability and bulk, there was something more. First, a better protein; second, riboflavin; third, some of the other B complex factors; and, four, some unknown factors still to be named, controlled and found how to use to the best advantage.

Your big market has been to date, and still is, thru the feed manufacturer. It might be well to keep in mind the economic function that the feed manufacturer performs for the poultry and livestock feeders of this nation. The economic function that the feed manufacturing industry performs is that of blending the vast volume of all by-product feeds together so that the livestock and poultry feeders of this nation get the maximum amount of good out of the available by-product feeds when fed with basic feed grains—corn, oats, barley, sorghum grains and wheat. These by-product feeds all have available nutrition values which are vastly variable and in order for the nation to get the maximum amount of good out of all of these ingredients, the feed manufacturing industry weighs the value of the variable nutritional factors in each by-product, blends them together so that the maximum production ability of the total supply of by-product feeds is obtained.

The feed manufacturer needs your products

because they naturally contain, and can be made to contain, certain nutritional factors which are needed to improve some of the other available by-product feeds which are lacking in these particular factors. I am speaking now primarily of your distillers solubles and distillers grains with solubles and their high riboflavin and B complex factors. So, the feed manufacturer can use and will use your products to your advantage and to the advantage of the end user—the livestock and poultry feeders of this nation.

SUGGESTIONS TO DISTILLERS.—With this thought in mind, here are some recommendations which I humbly make:

You should strive to standardize your products as near as possible from the standpoint of physical appearance—such as color, uniformity of grind, etc.

Every effort should be made to maintain the riboflavin content of your products at its maximum efficiency, with guarantee to your purchasers that they may count on a definite number of units per pound of feed. I well realize that the great variation of the B complex vitamin content of your products during the period of government control was not your fault, because you were told by us government bureaucrats what grains you had to use and we changed our minds quite frequently. However, variations running from 6 micrograms per gram to 16 micrograms per gram are considerable variations and somewhere along the line this should be standardized more or less by your industry.

I personally feel that there are possibly other B complex vitamin factors which are in your natural product. There may be a possibility that you can increase some particular B complex vitamins merely by the method of handling your by-products.

In the fermentation field from a nutritional standpoint there are still many unanswered possibilities. There are still unanswered reasons why your products give the results they do. Maybe further study will reveal the handling or further processing of your by-products which might make them even more valuable. In this field you are working in the new minute organism field—and enzyme field—on which so much work needs to be done in the future. This, I am sure is a challenge to Dr. Philip Schaible whom you have heading up your Distillers Feed Research council.

In closing, I would like to bring out one more very important point. I have seen another industry lose a lot of their good prospective customers because enough consideration was not given to this particular point. The feed manufacturing business on certain types of feeds is definitely seasonal. A study of the seasonal trends of the feed manufacturing business is very important if you are interested in getting the greatest monetary return from your by-products. It must be remembered it is easy to get a feed manufacturer started with your products, but once started with your products in his formula and then he runs into a period when he cannot keep a steady supply or is forced to drop your products out of his formula, he is very apt to stop using your products and it will take a very cheap price to get him interested again. So ways and means of making your products available, either from the standpoint of your production schedule or storage, are needed to be taken into consideration so that you may supply these ingredients to the feed manufacturer in the seasons when he needs them.



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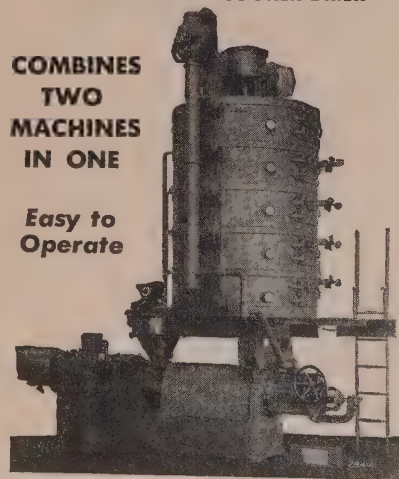


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Cobalt Deficiency

A mysterious disease of sheep, which has been causing very heavy losses of lambs and ewes on many central and northern Wisconsin farms, can be prevented or cured by feeding a small amount of a mineral named cobalt. University of Wisconsin research has shown.

Thus far the disease of sheep has been found in such widely scattered sections as Shawano, St. Croix and Douglas counties.

The underlying cause of the disease appears to be a lack of sufficient cobalt in the soil, which results in a low cobalt content in feed crops and a nutritional deficiency in animals consuming them.

Since the same geological formation exists in part of Michigan, much of northern Wisconsin and a portion of Minnesota, a rather extensive area may be cobalt-deficient for both cattle and sheep.

In many cases the animals fail to thrive even on luxuriant pasture. Losses of 20 to 50 per cent of the lamb crop are common in some sections, and many ewes also are lost.

The sick sheep generally are in thin flesh, anemic, and often heavily infested with parasites. Blood analyses typically reveal abnormal low levels of vitamins A and C as well as hemoglobin.

In the spring of 1945 a research project was set up to find a solution.

One move was to supply 101 sheepmen in 16 counties with a mixture of iron, copper, cobalt, manganese and iodine, along with directions for feeding it to their animals.

Reports from these farmers indicated the mineral mixture in many cases greatly reduced losses and improved the health of the flocks. In fact the reports were favorable almost without exception, but whether this means the mixture actually helped in every case throughout 16 counties is not known, since it is possible that 1945 was a better than average season for sheep.

Research workers brought to Madison a number of animals from a severely-affected Shawano county flock. Here the number of ewes had been reduced from 1300 to 200 in one year, largely by death losses.

Hay from the Shawano county area also was brought to Madison to constitute the bulk of the ration for the sheep in feeding trials. Corn and corn gluten meal, which normally are very low in cobalt, were fed along with the hay.

The sheep were placed in two lots, one receiving iodized salt in addition to the basal ration and the other getting the same type of salt containing 1 ounce of cobalt sulphate to 100 pounds. That was the only difference in their feed.

At the end of two months the animals getting no cobalt began to show failing appetites. After four months they were consuming less than one-third as much hay and only slightly more than one-third as much grain, compared with those receiving a cobalt supplement.

Lambs fed cobalt gained weight four times as fast as those getting none. Likewise, ewes given cobalt put on weight, while those getting no cobalt barely maintained their weight.

Blood tests showed that cobalt-fed sheep had higher hemoglobin values than those receiving none, the difference being 26 per cent in lambs and 21 per cent in ewes. Also, the vitamin A and vitamin C levels were higher in the blood plasma of animals fed cobalt.

In other words, the low-cobalt animals were similar to those afflicted with the disease which has been so common on northern Wisconsin farms—they were thin, anemic, and unthrifty, whereas those given cobalt were fat and healthy.

When the cobalt-deficient sheep were

given supplements of this mineral, they regained their appetites within a few days. After one month on a cobalt supplement they had made average gains of 0.87 pounds a day, and their blood hemoglobin levels were approaching those of the group that received cobalt thruout the experiment.

The mineral mixture is not on the market. The University has supplied it to some farmers on an experimental basis, but is not in a position to furnish it to everyone who may want it.

Prospects appear to be good that cobalt sulphate alone will prevent or cure the disease, altho the direct evidence on that is limited to one experiment with a relatively small number of animals.

The way to use cobalt sulphate is to mix thoroughly 1 ounce of it with 100 pounds of salt, then let sheep or cattle help themselves to all they want of the mixture. There is no

advantage in using a higher proportion of cobalt in the salt, and although animals will tolerate moderate overdoses of this mineral, it is possible that extremely large amounts can be undesirable.

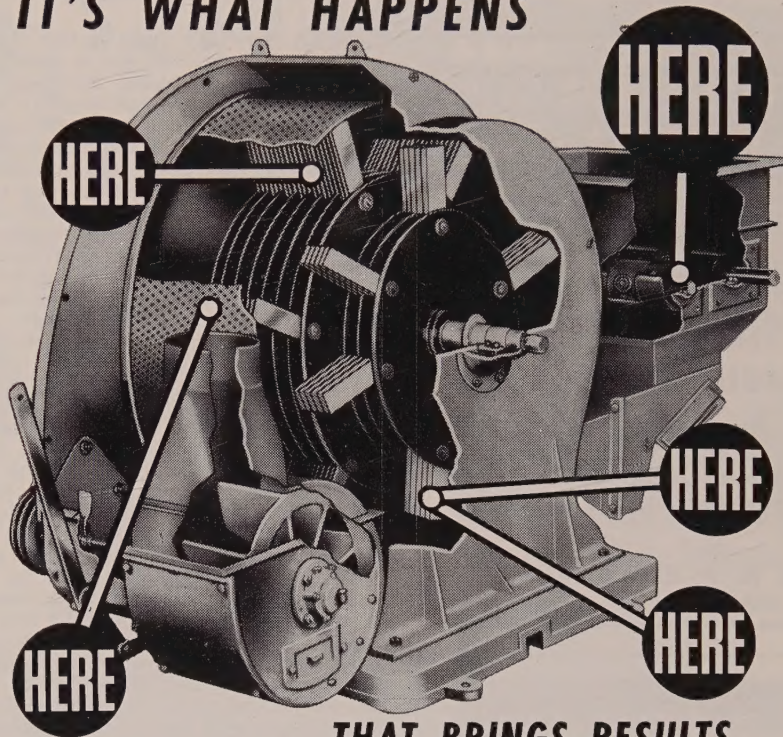
Commercial firms probably will soon begin marketing cobalt preparations especially intended for feeding purposes, so that farmers can obtain easy-to-use materials containing this mineral.

Hay Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1946, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	99	753	81	755
Chicago	2,755	5,179	924	1,566
Fort Worth	88	891
Kansas City	5,166	11,628	4,842	10,440
Portland	781	1,110

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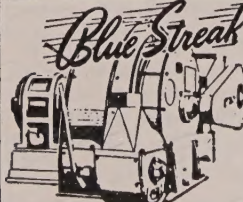
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A Look to the Future

By L. S. RIFORD, chairman of the board of A.F.M.A. before Midwest Feed Mfrs. Ass'n

In the Northeast we have 6 per cent of the land area of the United States and 29 per cent of the population. These facts alone determine the pattern of our agriculture. This concentrated population demands a concentrated production of dairy and poultry products.

One factor has been necessary to bring about this almost universal use of manufactured feed in the area. And here we find the common denominator for the successful operation of the industry in any section. The industry has dem-

onstrated that the use of its products will produce greater profits for the dairyman and poultryman than any other method of feeding.

N.E. Ass'n.—We also have a regional association up in our section. I am a little ashamed to tell you about it. We call it the Northeastern States Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. We have officers and an executive committee. Our good friend Cy Lewis is pres. and he has been for years. He can't get a meeting together for the purpose of electing his successor. It is one of his chief worries. We also pay dues. During the last ten years, each member has paid a total of \$70. The total annual volume of the members is around six million tons. This doesn't figure out very much per ton.

The Ass'n is organized and ready to tackle any job if necessary but as the years have gone by and the industry in the area has become more established, fewer problems have been of a local nature. They are proving more and more to be national in character and can best be handled by the National Ass'n. For many years now, the principal job of the Northeastern Ass'n has been to implement within its area the programs of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

TONNAGE—My guess is that the tonnage of the industry in 1940 was at least five times that of 1920. I am basing this guess some on facts and more on observations. We know that four of the largest feed manufacturing concerns in the Northeast were not even operating in the early part of 1920. There was a constant expansion of capacity in all sections. We know that developments in poultry nutrition since 1920 have made possible the commercial poultry industry as it exists today. Therefore, it is a reasonable assumption that in 1920 only a small part of the poultry population of the country was being fed commercial rations while in 1940 it was a minor percentage that was not on a manufactured feed program.

We know that in the early '20's, the commercial broiler industry was in its infancy, and moreover that only a small percentage of the broilers then being produced were being fed manufactured feeds. Not only has this commercial broiler industry multiplied many times over but it is rare, indeed, to find other than manufactured feeds being used. Likewise, in the early '20's, scarcely a commercial duck raiser was using manufactured feed. Today, the situation is completely reversed. The production of turkeys about doubled from 1930 to 1940. Turkey numbers previous to 1930 do not seem to be available. Certainly the use of manufactured feeds for feeding turkeys has become the rule rather than the exception, while in 1920 there was little or none used for this purpose.

My guess is that in the Northeast, six cows were being fed manufactured dairy rations in 1940 for every one that was being so fed in 1920. I would expect the change in the rest of the country was even more pronounced.

Why did this relative increase in the use of manufactured feeds take place? We must make every attempt to find the correct answer to this question because in this answer lies the key to our prediction for the future; because in this answer possibly lies our greatest assurance of the permanency of this industry.

INDUSTRY HAS A PLACE.—In my opinion, the answer lies in the fact that during this period between the two wars the feed manufacturing industry completely demonstrated its place in the economy of agricultural production. It demonstrated that it is an integral part of the production of livestock and poultry products. There are two ways of feeding livestock and poultry. One is for the producer to feed the various straight ingredients which are readily available to him. In this method, I would include the preparing and mixing of these ingredients by the farmer, himself, or the doing of the job in a custom way by some local operator. The other method is the use of manufactured feeds as we know them; either the total ration, or the supplement which is common in the great grain growing areas. We have a peculiar industry.

We compete with our own raw materials. If at any time we fail to prove to the producer of livestock and poultry products that he can make a greater profit from the use of manufactured feeds than he can by the use of the raw materials of our industry, we are inviting him to use those raw materials directly. It would seem certain, then, that from 1920 to 1940, the feed manufacturing industry did demonstrate to the producer of milk, eggs, and meat, that manufactured feeds were profitable for him to use as compared to the other method of feeding.

TWO OVERALL FACTORS will continually determine the potential possibilities of this industry and one of these is somewhat dependent upon the other. I refer, naturally, to our total national income, and to the nature of the diet of the great mass of the population. Certainly, the volume of this industry will vary up and down with the national income. Then, as to the second factor, will our people continue and improve the type of diet to which they became accustomed during the war? Will the high diet which has been publicized thru Ed Babcock's articles become the rule in America? These are two factors over which the industry, itself, will have little control. It can, of course, make a considerable contribution toward impressing upon the people of America the great value of this so-called "High Diet" and in that way help create volume for itself.

These two factors will determine the total feed consumption in the years ahead because they will determine the consumption of milk, eggs, and meat—therefore the numbers of livestock and poultry and the rates of feeding. In my opinion, prospects for a continued high national income are sufficiently good to indicate continued high numbers of livestock and poultry. I believe, also, that we have plenty of evidence that the American public will continue the heavy consumption of milk, eggs and meat of recent years and that proper education will still further improve the diet. Changes in population cannot be overlooked. The large increase in the number of young children will have a substantial effect on milk and egg consumption during the next ten to fifteen years. Thus we can logically foresee an expansion in total feed consumption as compared to 1940 and perhaps even on top of the war years. This, of course, means that the feed manufacturing industry will be provided with an opportunity for continued expansion because of this increase in total feed consumption.

IN THE FUTURE, you will see these men with the farm background and with the best possible training that the country can provide in the technical fields of animal nutrition, more and more becoming the directing influences in feed manufacturing companies. And as this develops, we will find the concept becoming stronger within the industry that its function is to furnish for the livestock producers of the country, rations which will promote maximum profit from livestock production. To my mind, this is perhaps the most promising single thing we see within this crystal ball. I believe this will assure a permanency to the industry which can be gained in no other manner.

If our industry is going to reach its objective, if it is going to take its proper place in the national economy, there must be developed a working harmony between the industry and our agricultural colleges, experiment stations, Department of Agriculture, agricultural schools, all public research institutions and the Veterinary profession. Much progress has been made in this direction, particularly in some sections. The Cornell Nutrition School is an outstanding example.

MILLS ground 60.6 million bushels of wheat in December, compared with 57.7 million in November, an increase of 5 per cent. They produced 522,000 short tons of offal, 6 per cent more than the November total of 493,000 short tons. The flour extraction rate was 72 per cent, slightly less than in the previous month.—Bureau of the Census.

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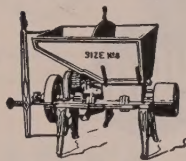
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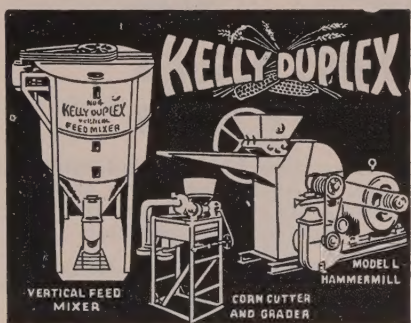
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

THE EGG-FEED ratio means the number of pounds of poultry feed that one dozen eggs will buy at local farm markets.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Output of chicks by commercial hatcheries during January totaled 54,493,000 compared with 45,404,000 during January, 1946. The number of eggs in incubators on Feb. 1 was 5 per cent less than the number in incubators on Feb. 1 last year, indicating a February hatch about the same as or somewhat smaller than last year's.—U. S. D. A.

THE INTERNATIONAL Baby Chick Ass'n has arranged for contributions from 10 scientists toward a reference book on the fertility and hatchability of eggs. Editor in chief is Dr. Lewis Taylor of the University of California. Collaborating are Dr. W. W. Cravens, University of Wisconsin; Dr. D. C. Warren, Kansas State College; Dr. J. E. Parker, Oregon State College; Prof. E. M. Funk, University of Missouri; Prof. W. M. Insko, Jr., University of Kentucky; Dr. A. L. Romanoff, Cornell University; Dr. Walter Landauer (assisted by Mrs. Helen R. Moseley), University of Connecticut; and Dr. W. R. Hinshaw, University of California.

Prize of \$500 for Most Beautiful Hen

The five regional winning hens, and their owners, will be brought into the city in which the World Premiere of the film "The Egg and I" is being held. Their expenses to and from, and for a 3-day stay in the city, will be paid fully. Owners and hens will be guests of Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray at the Premiere event.

The hen selected as Miss Slick Chick of 1947 in the final judging will be given a gold award in the shape of an egg, and her owner will be awarded a cash prize of \$500.

Entry photographs have been accepted since Jan. 1 and to Mar. 10 by the Egg and I National Committee, Poultry and Egg National Board, 308 W. Washington St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Half of Vitamin A Lost in Storage

Two lots of Penn State chick starting mash stored in an unheated room in cotton bags beginning Sept. 25, suffered no measurable carotene or vitamin A loss in six weeks, R. V. Boucher found. Losses of 27 and 21 per cent, respectively, were suffered in 12 weeks and of 52 and 56 per cent in 24 weeks.

The carotene was supplied by alfalfa meal and the vitamin A by fish oil. On the basis of these results, chick starter, typified by the Penn State mixture, should retain most of its vitamin A potency during six weeks of storage. A 25 per cent margin of safety should be enough to provide for losses during storage if the feed is used within two or three months, but if it is to be stored longer, the margin of safety should be increased. Loss of biological potency of feeds may result in the failure of any poultry raising project.

Feed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1946, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	4,511	5,014	.....	.....
Chicago	20,253	38,201	.....	49,639
Kansas City	9,600	2,040	32,730	31,890
Milwaukee	120	350	18,000	21,720
Minneapolis	.....	.....	70,620	84,570
Minneapolis*	2,520	1,645	6,020	3,115
Minneapolis†	.....	.....	12,210	12,610
Wichita	.....	.....	8,148	10,257

*Screenings. †Linseed meal.

Decrease in Chick Hatch

The output of chicks during December by commercial hatcheries was 14 per cent below December a year ago. Hatcheries produced 32,599,000 chicks during December compared with 37,780,000 in December, 1945.

A preliminary estimate of chicks produced in commercial hatcheries during 1946 totals 1,213,194,000 compared with 1,620,773,000 in 1945—a decrease of 25 per cent. The 1946 hatch was the smallest since 1941 when 1,093,300 chicks were produced.—U.S.D.A.

RIGHT NOW the desperate needs for wheat the world over seem certain to send the price of this commodity to fantastic levels and keep it there.—Millers National Federation Hook-Up.

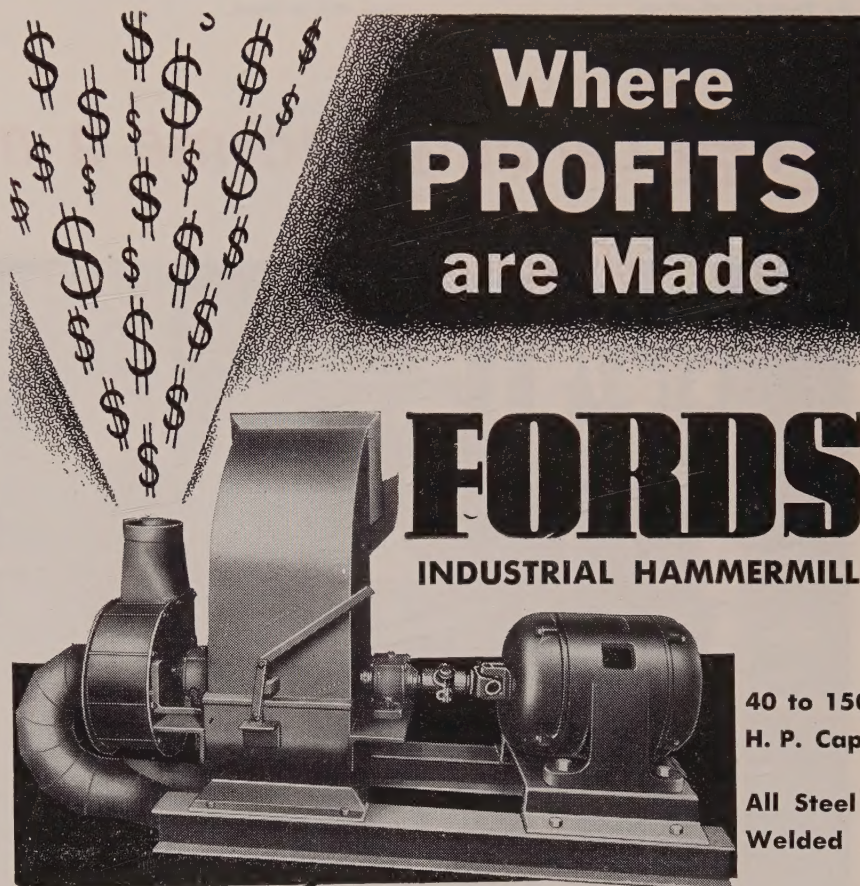
Vitamin Supplement for Hens

To ascertain if vitamin supplements other than riboflavin are essential in laying and breeding rations of practical feeding stuffs and to evaluate certain products for possible use in laying and breeding rations fish solubles, ground fish viscera, and solubilized liver extract were tested at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

No significant differences in egg production were found between the basal ration and rations containing the various supplements. When alfalfa meal was fed at a level of 2 per cent, 0.6 mg. of riboflavin was an effective supplement. When only riboflavin was added to rations containing no alfalfa meal, the hatchability of the eggs was unsatisfactory. Dried skim milk was also ineffective at levels of 2.5 per cent.

A significant increase in hatchability occurred when fish solubles and solubilized liver extract were fed in addition to riboflavin.

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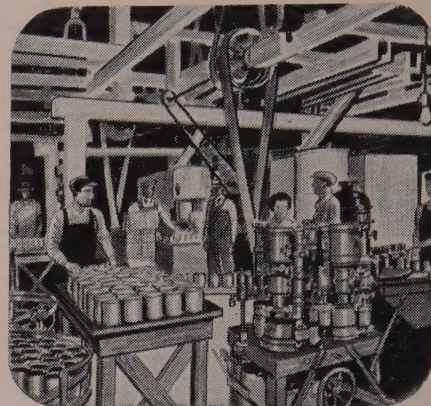
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1 1809—"Canning" was discovered by Nicolas Appert, a Frenchman. His crude food preserving methods, using bottles for containers, won for him great acclaim and a grant of 12,000 francs from the Emperor Napoleon.

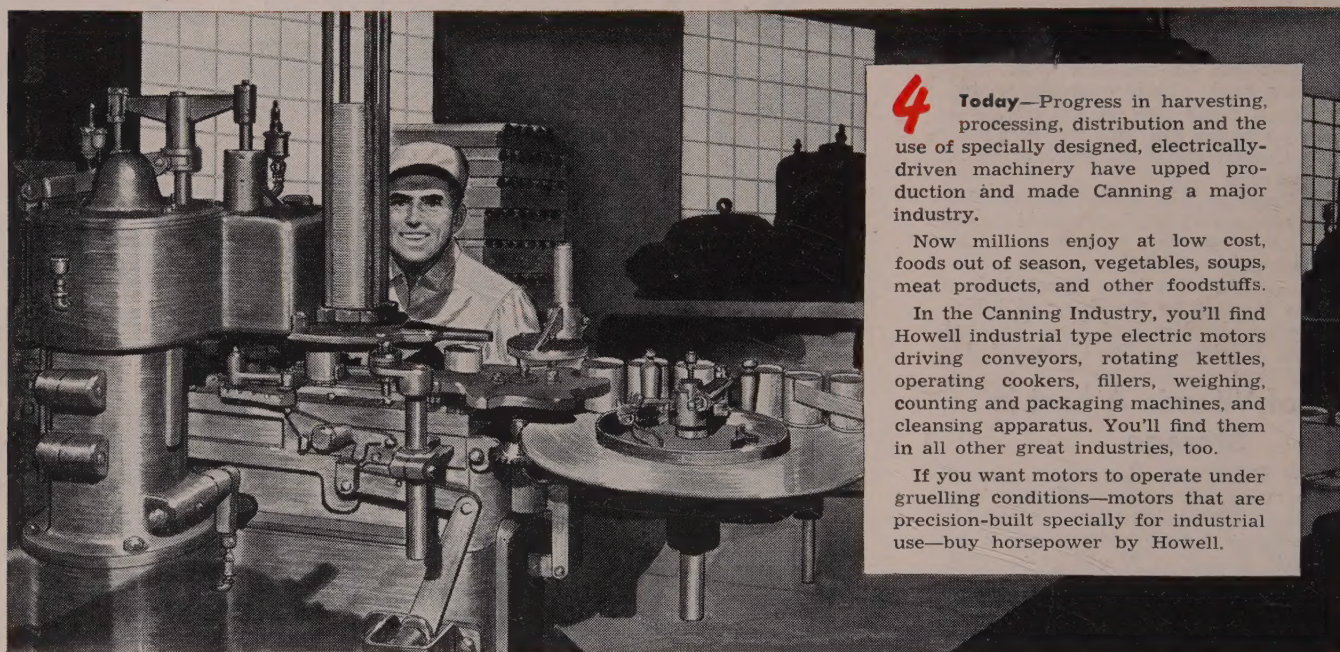


2 1850—The art of canning had spread far and wide. In home kitchens, barns, crude buildings, food was "preserved" for future use. Work was done by hand, mostly by women. Electrical horsepower was still to come.



3 As early as 1915, Howell engineers were working with machinery manufacturers to apply industrial type motors that were destined to up production, eliminate unnecessary human handling of foodstuff and cut costs.

Then canning became a major industry!



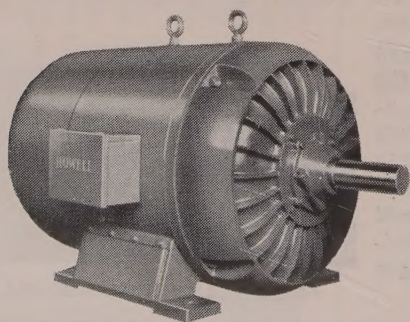
4 Today—Progress in harvesting, processing, distribution and the use of specially designed, electrically-driven machinery have upped production and made Canning a major industry.

Now millions enjoy at low cost, foods out of season, vegetables, soups, meat products, and other foodstuffs.

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